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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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VOL. XII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 13, 1875. NO. 135.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Minority Report on State Treasury Resolution.

Case of Mr. Ringgold, of Philadelphia, Debated in the House.

Bill to Permit Defendants to Testify Passed Second Reading.

Nice Constitutional Distinctions Raised by the House.

Adjournment of Both Houses till Monday Night.

SENATE.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 12, 1875.

The following bills were read in place:

Mr. Anderson, of Allegheny—To prevent the storing and handling of gunpowder in boroughs and cities.

Mr. Cutler—To establish a Stare Board of Health; also regulating cities of the third class.

The following bills were reported from committees: To enable citizens to receive cities from aliens and from corporations not entitled to hold real estate; Prohibiting the pollution of streams; Supplement to the game law; Allowing State loan banks to receive deposits; Fixing the commencement of judicial terms of office.

The bill defining the limitations of prosecutions for forgery passed finally.

The following passed second reading: To permit defendants to testify in criminal cases—23 to 10; To provide against irregularity in sealing jury wheels; For replacing old jury wheels.

The Senate adjourned till Monday night, to consider bills on first reading only.

HOUSE.

The resolution to adjourn till Wednesday evening, on account of Tuesday's election, was indefinitely postponed, after debate—yeas 130, nays 43.

The resolution authorizing the Committee on Elections to investigate the case of Mr. Ringgold, the Philadelphia member charged with a violation of the election laws, occupied most of the session.

Pending the discussion of this matter, before adjournment, Mr. Mitchell submitted the minority report of the Judiciary Committee on the resolution relating to the investigation of the State Treasurer's accounts. The report argues that the House has no power to delegate authority to a committee to make the investigation proposed, but does not deny the Auditor General's power in the premises.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, February 11, 1875.

The House, shamed into subordination by the comments of the press to-day took up its calendar of bills, and passed about two-thirds of them through second reading, or disposed of them otherwise. This is, in fact, the first real day's work done in the House since the opening of the session, and there is now some reason to hope that it will yet be able to accomplish something. It has held two sessions a day, for three days past, but it has only passed one bill, an all that time, through all its stages.

The House Committee on Appropriations is hard at work on the Appropriation bill, and will probably be able to report it next week. This committee is made up of new men almost exclusively, the Speaker having ignored the old members in forming it; hence it gets along but slowly; but the matter of appropriations was last year very much simplified by the passage of the bills fixing the salaries of all State officers, the clerks in the various departments, and the contingent expenses of each; so that, instead of setting them all forth, in detail, as used to be done, a single section, appropriating a gross sum, now covers the whole of them.

The Pipe Line bill was up in both Houses to-day, in the House incidentally, and in the Senate on first reading, and votes were had upon it in each, the number of which, however, were decisive. The first reading of bills in the Senate is merely formal, and no action upon their merits is taken. When the bill was reached Mr. Davis moved to recommit it to the Committee on Corporations, which motion failed—19 to 21; but several Senators were away who would have voted ye, and two or three voted no who will vote against the bill. The bill cannot pass, finally, without obtaining twenty-six votes, and of the ten Senators absent it cannot obtain five. Its friends do not, in view of his vote, feel at all sanguine about its passage. In the House, the same question came up upon a motion to suspend the rules so as to get it in committee to recommit, but as it required two-thirds to do that, the motion failed—yeas 90, nays 78. The affirmative vote was against the bill, and the negative in its favor; so that the House would seem to be against the bill. It will take one hundred and one votes to pass it in that body.

The bill for the establishment of industrial schools read in the Senate to-day by Mr. Jones, is not a bill to establish schools for rearing tradesmen in its title might lead one to suppose; but is merely a bill to provide for the education of the poor and friendless. It is, upon its face, a general bill, and permits any school district in the State to establish an industrial school, under the management of a board of eleven women to be chosen by the school directors, with power to divert from the school and twenty dollars for each child taught in it; but the real purpose of the bill is probably hidden in the last section, which provides that where such a school already exists, carried on by charitable and benevolent persons, in any district, the board may appropriate the twenty dollars for each child to such school. The object, therefore, would seem to be to open a way under a general law, to divert the school funds to such charity schools as now exist about Philadelphia, and which are here for want of adequate means to carry them on.

Among the queer bills up in the House to-day was one to exempt all persons receiving pensions from the payment of taxes. The object of the bill was a good one so far as it looked to relieving the poor pensioners from the burden of taxation; but Mr. Gunster very wisely suggested that, as no man can vote in Pennsylvania without paying State or county tax, the passage of the bill would simply deprive the poor pensioners of the right to vote. The exemption from the payment of taxes would be an exemption from the assessment of them; and no man can vote without being assessed with a tax which must also be paid before voting. The House failed to get round the difficulty by amending the bill so as to provide that they would be exempt from all but ten cents of poll or occupation tax; but the bill makes no provision for establishing and regulating the assessment of such a tax, and even if it did, there would still be the constitutional difficulty ahead of "uniform taxes" upon "the same class of subjects." A personal tax of ten cents on a pensioner, and a similar tax of ten dollars upon a puddler, would not be "uniform," the courts of this State understand them selves, as it is probable they do.

There is but one way to meet such questions, and that is to do as Governor Hartranft suggested in his message, abolish all the laws now in force authorizing the assessment of personal property, or taxes on trades, occupations and professions for municipal and county purposes, and establish a uniform county tax of twenty-five mills upon all persons. This is a sum within the reach of all, and the passage of such a bill would enable all to pay it without feeling it a burden, and so qualify themselves to vote. This change would benefit workingmen of all classes, and the pensioners would have no need of a special exemption law for their exclusive benefit.

Mr. Newmyer's Senate bill to repeal the extension of the Penn township road law to Wilkins and Indiana townships, so far as it relates to Indiana township, was negatived in the House, on the ground that it repealed only *part* of a local law. The constitution permits the repeal of local laws; but the *quid nunes* say that the repeal of a law is one thing, and the repeal of a *part* of a law is another. I do not quite comprehend the distinction, but I bow with supreme deference to the constitutional wisdom of this House. If there is one thing which this House understands it is the Constitution. It is a little behind on the contents of Smull's Manual, and is not very familiar with parliamentary law; but as the Constitution it is ready cocked and primed, and prepared to go off at any moment. The House may be slow to comprehend its legislative duties, but it cannot be circumvented upon constitutional law.

In the case of this particular law, which originally extended the Penn township road law to Wilkins and Indiana townships, it seems that Wilkins wants to repeal the law, while Indiana wants to get rid of it. Here, then, is a wrong without remedy. Indiana township cannot be incorporated upon constitutional law.

In the case of this particular law, which originally extended the Penn township road law to Wilkins and Indiana townships, it seems that Wilkins wants to repeal the law, while Indiana wants to get rid of it. Here, then, is a wrong without remedy. Indiana township cannot be incorporated upon constitutional law. Wilkins cannot enjoy her right without Indiana. What the laws have, in this case, joined together, no man can put asunder.

The bill to permit defendants to testify, in criminal cases, was up again, to-day, in the Senate, and occupied the morning session. Mr. McKinley's amendment, permitting defendants to make a statement, but not to testify, was lost—yeas 10, nays 24, which was probably a test vote on the bill. Mr. Beehtel tried to get a proviso added, that husband and wife should not be permitted to testify against each other except where one was prosecuting the other on a criminal charge, but failed, as did also Mr. Stanton in his effort to strike out that part of the bill which provides that a defendant's refusal to testify shall not be commented upon or referred to on the trial.

The range of argument upon the bill, to-day, embraced the whole policy of parties being allowed to testify. Mr. Strang thought the policy a bad one, but was in favor of making it general or of abandoning it altogether; but the other speakers, except Mr. Dill, Mr. Chalfant and Mr. McKinley, thought the policy a good one, and justified it. Mr. Clark and nearly all the lawyers in the Senate sustained it by their votes.

In the course of the debate, Mr. Ermentrout referred to Mr. McKinley's citation, yesterday, of the Devil's plea, in Job's case, that "all that a man hath will he give for his life," and was rather hard upon his Satanic Majesty as a legal authority. At least Mr. Maclay (who is the wag of the Senate) thought so; for he said that, although he was in favor of the bill, he did not think it was fair in the lawyers to go back in this way on their best friend, and the Senator from Berks, in so doing, was taking advantage of his Senatorial position, well knowing that, under his parliamentary privilege, he could not be called to account outside of the Senate for words uttered within it.

The House Democratic caucus, held lately, indorsed the proposition to adjourn over from Friday of this week to Wednesday or Thursday of next week, but the Democratic members are afraid to carry out their own policy. The *Patriot*, this morning, tries to make it appear that it is the Republicans who want to adjourn; but why, if that is the case, did the Democratic caucus adopt the project in advance?

SPECIAL.

XLIII. CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D.C., February 12, 1875.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the report of the engineers in regard to the survey and cost of extending the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, from Cumberland, Maryland, to Pittsburgh. Ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Transportation Routes.

During the morning hour Mr. CLAYTON moved that the President's message on Arkansas affairs be taken up for the purpose of having it referred.

Mr. EDMUNDS raised the point of order that it could not be done, as by the recent rule of the Senate committees should be called in order, and nothing but unanimous consent could set that that rule aside. He therefore objected to taking up the message now.

Mr. CLAYTON withdrew his motion.

The Senate, by a vote of two yeas to twenty-six nays, refused to order to a third reading the Portland, Dallas and Salt Lake Railroad bill, Mr. Cameron and Mr. Flanagan being the only two Senators who voted in the affirmative.

During the debate on the Portland, Dallas and Salt Lake Railroad bill, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN said that the Committee on Railroads during this session had had before them six or seven bills providing for subsidies. The committee had considered them carefully, had heard the arguments, and had concluded that they would not report any of these bills favorably to the Senate. Many of the bills thus treated, he said, had infinitely more merit than the one under consideration.

Mr. MORTON gave notice that to-morrow he would move to proceed to the consideration of the resolution for the admission of Pinchback.

The Senate then went into executive session and soon afterward adjourned.

HOUSE.

After the reading of the journal, on motion of Mr. DAWES, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Revenue bill.

Mr. E. H. ROBERTS obtained the floor and made an elaborate speech.

Mr. KELLEY followed. He began by saying that the imposition of war taxes in a time of peace was as ill-judged as it was inopportune. He differed from the majority of his colleagues on the Ways and Means Committee, and attributed the present financial distress and the embarrassed condition of the country, to our vicious system of legislation.

At the close of Mr. Kelley's speech the further consideration of the bill was postponed, and the House took up the Pension Appropriation bill.

Objection was made to the consideration of the pension bill, and the private calendar was taken up and a large number of private bills acted upon.

A bill for the relief of certain loyal creditors, whose moneys were confiscated by the Confederate Congress in Louisiana, providing for the distribution of $203,334 *pro rata*, was reported. Much opposition was manifested to it, and finally, without taking a final vote on it, the House adjourned.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The steamer Illinois, from Philadelphia, has arrived at Queenstown.

The steamers Italy and Abyssinia, from Liverpool, have arrived at New York.

A dispatch from Frankfort says Savigny, the distinguished Ultramontane, is dead.

The President has nominated and the Senate Confirmed D. V. Bell Collector of Customs for Detroit.

The Adams Express Company has declared its usual quarterly dividend of two dollars per share.

Edward Kendall, an American theatrical manager, was accidentally poisoned in London, on Thursday.

The last ballot for a United States Senator from West Virginia stood: Camden 27, Walker 24, Price 18, scattering 8.

Representative Beck had his wrist broken by a fall on the ice Thursday evening, and is confined to his house.

It is reported that the old man Bender has been captured in Arizona by two men who tracked him through Western Texas and New Mexico.

A fire in Meadville, Pa., on Thursday, destroyed Sherwood & Co.'s planing mill, and Pendleton & Sherwood's cheese factory. Loss $25,000; uninsured.

The jury in the Cincinnati tan yard murder case yesterday brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree against George Rufer, for killing Herman Schilling.

A. H. Whiting has telegraphed from Philadelphia to the Committee on Ways and Means that he will appear to-day and submit to his connection with the Pacific Mail subsidy.

The Minnesota Senatorial contest has assumed a new phase. Both Davis and Ramsey have withdrawn, and to-day every member will be free to vote for whomsoever he pleases.

Rev. Thomas A. Jugger, D. D., rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Philadelphia, has announced his acceptance of the Bishopric of Southern Ohio, to which he was elected on the 10th of January.

Mrs. Sophia Cowan, of Cincinnati, aged seventy-three years, was burned to death, on Thursday, by her dress catching fire from the grate. Mrs. Mills, wife of a prominent manufacturer, was also fatally burned by the same cause.

The report of the sale of Pacific Mail property in San Francisco is confirmed. It is said to be the greatest sacrifice of property ever made in that city. The real estate transferred is estimated to be worth nearly a million dollars.

The Spanish Government has issued a decree calling out 70,000 men for the army, 15,000 of these to be sent to Cuba. Exemption may be procured by the payment of 6,000 reals. The Bank of Spain has advanced the Government 100,000,000 reals.

The contract between Albani and the Strakosh brothers was yesterday canceled at Cincinnati, by mutual consent. The *prima donna* was receiving $750 in gold per night, which was more than the managers could realize from her performances. She left last night for Europe.

The Grand Jury of Chicago have found indictments against the business managers of the morning and evening daily papers published in that city for publishing lottery advertisements. It is understood that the papers will contest the indictment on the ground that the advertisements referred to are not of lotteries.

A fire in Hartford, Connecticut, yesterday morning, originating in the basement of the store of W. M. Miller, fancy goods dealer, destroyed that building and Starr's building, occupied by Ives, Ingraham & Co., dry goods dealers, M. Vix, retailer, and five families, besides several dressmaking establishments. Several firemen were injured by falling walls. Loss $250,000; insurance $172,500.

The Republican caucus at Washington, last night, struck out of the bill allowing the President in certain cases to suspend the Lower Lakes, partly cloudy weather and local snows. For the Middle and Eastern States, rising, followed by falling barometer, northerly winds, colder, cloudy or partly cloudy weather and possibly light snow on the coast. The Mississippi river will probably rise below Vicksburg, but also its tributaries fail above that point.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE REVENUE BILL.

FURTHER DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

ITS PASSAGE VERY DOUBTFUL

Steamboat Bill Ready for the Senate Again.

THE TRANS-ALLEGHENY CANAL

Report of the Engineers—Difficulties of the Route—The Appropriation Exhausted.

Proposition of the Union Pacific Railroad Favorably Considered by the Cabinet.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 12, 1875.

As to an Executive Session of the Senate.

In regard to the probability of an executive session of the Senate, it may be stated that the consideration of the Hawaiian Reciprocity Treaty would not give rise to sufficient opposition to necessitate an extra session. It is understood, however, that the President contemplates calling an executive session for the purpose of acting upon some important nominations which it is learned his desires to have considered before the reassembling of Congress in December. It is believed that some of the retiring Senators will be nominated for important positions.

The Revenue Bill.

The House devoted two hours to-day to the discussion of the Revenue bill. Conversations with members of the House leave it very doubtful whether the bill can pass in its present form, and it may be so loaded down with amendments as to fall of its own weight. If some bill should not pass, an extra session would seem to be inevitable before the end of the current fiscal year.

The Steamboat Bill.

The Committee on Commerce were again in session for several hours to-day on the Steamboat bill, and finally concluded its consideration and will report it back to the Senate on Monday. The committee declined to hear the delegation representing the steamboat interests, as they considered they had sufficient light already on the subject. The bill, it is stated by members of the committee, does away with many of the safeguards for the protection of life. It is said that in the lax regulations which it permits, the security for passengers is reduced at least only-fifty-five per cent.; that it allows a higher pressure of steam and the carrying of dangerous freight, such as loose hay, petroleum, &c. The committee have mainly adopted the hundred amendments to the bill, restoring the existing provisions of law. The existing provisions respecting pilotage are also restored. The committee is nearly unanimous in these amendments. It is doubtful whether the bill can now become a law.

Trans-Alleghany Canal.

The Secretary of War to-day transmitted to the Senate a preliminary report of the survey and estimates for the extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal from Cumberland to Pittsburgh. The line has been located from Cumberland, 184 miles north of Ohiopyle Falls. The appropriation was insufficient to carry the work further. The construction of an ordinary canal between Cumberland and the summit level is declared impossible. The route by the north branch of the Potomac and Savage rivers is deemed more practicable.

Union Pacific Railroad.

The proposition of the Union Pacific Railroad to pay five hundred thousand dollars into the Treasury annually for twenty years, and thereafter seven hundred and fifty thousand, as indicated in their statement, was considered in the Cabinet to-day. It is understood that while it was the best that could be done under the circumstances. It is learned that the President will recommend the necessary legislation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 12, 1875.

THE GOVERNMENT AT THE CENTENNIAL.

The House Committee on Appropriations have agreed to recommend an appropriation of five hundred thousand dollars to defray the expenses attending the display of the several departments of the Government at the Centennial Exposition.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS

for the week ending February 6th, were as follows: New York, $2,068,804; Boston, $209,289; Philadelphia, $202,795; Baltimore, $82,603; New Orleans, for the week ending January 30, $23,769.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate: George W. French, Secretary of Wyoming Territory. Postmasters—S. Waters, Lebanon, Tennessee; G. W. Atkinson, Kanawha Court House, West Virginia.

TILTON-BEECHER.

Counsel for Defendant Delayed by Ice in the River—Court Adjourned Till Monday Without any Progress in the Trial.

NEW YORK, February 12.—The Brooklyn City Court room was filed with spectators this morning. Mr. Beecher and wife were early in their seats among the Plymouth gathering. All of the counsel were present except Mr. Evarts, ex-Judge Porter and Mr. Abbott, and one juror was absent. After waiting half an hour for the arrival of these persons, Judge Neilson left the bench. At two o'clock the Judge resumed his seat on the bench and the spectators who went out in the interval, crowded again into the court room. The full jury was present. Mr. Evarts appeared with Mr. Abbott and ex-Judge Porter. They had been detained for about an hour in a ferry boat, which had got locked in the ice in midstream. Mr. Tilton resumed his place on the witness stand and conversed with the stenographic reporters on his sides. Mr. Evarts and Mr. Beach ascended the bench and conversed in a low tone for a few minutes with Judge Neilson. After they had stepped down, Mr. Evarts addressed the Court and explained his absence by stating that his boat was delayed an hour and a half. He did not wish to be delayed beyond half past four o'clock this evening, as he had important business to transact on papers to be sent to Washington. He therefore asked that the court should be adjourned until Monday. Mr. Beach seconded this suggestion, as he had some business also to transact. The Judge acquiesced, and the court adjourned until Monday morning.

OPPOSITION TO DR. DE KOVEN.

Protest of Members of the Diocesan Convention of Illinois against His Consecration.

CHICAGO, February 12.—Members of the late Diocesan Convention have issued a protest, in the form of a memorial, which will be published in full in the morning papers. It sets forth the reasons why James De Koven cannot, with their consent, be consecrated Bishop of Illinois. Their reasons are grouped under three heads:

First—As to the want of soundness of faith, which is so far doubtful, as to form an equipendent bar to his consecretion within the meaning of the canons.

Second—The effect of such consecration upon the Church, which they assert would be especially disastrous in Illinois, the battle-ground of the so-called Reform Episcopal Church. To consecrate one of the leaders of the movement and observe the plain teachings of the Church by imparting the subtleties of mediaevalism, is to drive conscientious laymen from the field.

Third—The invalidity of the alleged election. On this point they quote the canonical law and reproduce the ballot to show that the number of votes for Dr. De Koven was not sufficient to elect him.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 13, 1 A. M., 1875.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Ohio Valley, southeast to northwest winds, stationary or falling barometer, higher temperatures and partly cloudy weather. For the Lake Region, stationary or falling barometer, lower, followed by higher temperatures,, westerly winds, possibly shifting northwest on the Lower Lakes, partly cloudy weather and local snows. For the Middle and Eastern States, rising, followed by falling barometer, northerly winds, colder, cloudy or partly cloudy weather and possibly light snow on the coast. The Mississippi river will probably rise below Vicksburg, but also its tributaries fail above that point.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

China.

SPECULATION REGARDING THE SUCCESSION TO THE THRONE—AN UNBORN HEIR TALKED OF.

SHANGHAI, February 11.—A feeling of uncertainty prevails with regard to the succession to the imperial throne. Although the son of Prince Chun has been elected, under the title Kwang Sew, it is thought possible that this arrangement may be disturbed. The rumors that the Empress A Lon Te committed suicide after the death of the Emperor, were unfounded. She is reported to be *enciente*, and should the issue be a son he will be the legitimate heir. In the event of his accession to the throne the Empress mother and Empress dowager would be appointed joint regents during his minority.

France.

SENATE BILL ANGRILY DISCUSSED AND DEFEATED.

PARIS, February 12.—In the Assembly, consideration of the Senate bill was resumed. General de Cissey ascended the tribune and said: "President MacMahon has not authorized the ministers to interfere in the debate on the Constitutional bills, but the vote of yesterday alters the nature of the institutions proposed and deprives the constitutional laws of that character without which the Conservative interests will be endangered. The Government must defend the Conservative interests. It cannot agree to yesterday's resolution of the Assembly, and informs you of this before the resolution is made final."

The announcement caused a profound sensation, and was followed by a stormy debate.

M. Charneyron, of the Right Center, denounced the votes of yesterday as Communistic rerange, and warned the Deputies that it was leading the country to an abyss. He declared that he and his friends would oppose the third reading of the bill as amended.

An amendment, offered by M. Bardoux, of the Left, providing that each department elect three Senators, was adopted. This was incorporated with the amendment of yesterday, which provided that Senators should be chosen by the same electors as Deputies, and the bill, as amended, was then adopted as a substitute for the first clause of the bill, by a vote of 380 yeas to 253 nays. The remainder of the bill, including the amendments introduced by the Left, defining the qualifications of persons eligible to Senatorship, was adopted, clause by clause.

A motion was then made to proceed to the third reading of the bill. This was rejected on a division of the House, by a vote of 345 yeas to 307 nays. The Senate bill is therefore defeated.

M. Brisson, of the Extreme Left, declared that the Assembly had proved itself powerless, and moved that elections for a new Assembly be held on the 4th of April, 1875.

M. Waddington, of the Left Center, argued that the last vote only defeated one of the many plans for organizing a Senate, and he introduced a bill which provides for the appointment of Senators by the Assembly, from Councils General, the colonies and the Institute.

M. Van Train, Conservative Republican, submitted a bill proposing the election of Senators by a system similar to that employed in the election of President in the United States. He was opposed to a dissolution of the Assembly.

The Duke Decazes declared that the ministers held themselves responsible for the declaration which they had been authorized to make by Marshal MacMahon, through the Council of Ministers, to avert the dangers of dissolution, and reminded the Assembly of the pledges it had given in regard to constitutional laws.

M. Gambetta made a speech, in the course of which he asserted that the Constitution would have been voted if the ministry had not sheltered itself behind MacMahon's name. He attributed the failure to princely ambition.

Mr. Chataud la Tour, Minister of the Interior, opposed dissolution.

A dispatch from the Agency on M. Brisson's motion was refused by 356 yeas to 307 nays. The bills submitted by MM. Waddington and Van Train were referred to the Committee of Thirty. The Assembly adjourned until Monday.

England.

HOME RULE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT MEDITATING SECESSION.

LONDON, February 12.—The Dublin *Irishman* says the Home Rule members of Parliament propose to formally submit a demand for the repeal of the Act of Union, and, on its rejection, they will withdraw in a body from the the Imperial Parliament.

European Markets.

LONDON, February 12, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 93⅝@93⅞; for account 93⅞@94; U. S. 5-20's 1865, 105¾; do 1867, 107¾; 10-40's, 105¾; new 5's, 102¾. Illinois Central 92; Erie 25¾; preferred 42. Refined petroleum 19½@19¾.

PARIS, February 12.—United States bonds—5-20's 1862, 98¾.

PARIS, February 12.—Rentes 64 francs 35 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, February 12.—Cotton dull: middling uplands 6d; Orleans 6d. The sales of 7,000 bales, including 12,000 for speculation and export, and 6,000 American. Breadstuffs dull. Receipts of wheat 34,000 cals, 20,000 which 40,000 quarters were American. Spring wheat 9s per cental. Red 9s@9s. White winter 9s 5d@9s 7d. Pork 77s 6d.

ANTWERP, February 12.—Petroleum 37¼ francs.

COLUMBUS.

Meeting of Members of the Ohio Bar—Recommendations to the General Assembly.

COLUMBUS, February 12.—An adjourned meeting of members of the bar of Ohio was held here to-day. Several important amendments to the laws regulating the Judiciary were agreed upon, and will be embodied in a bill, which will be presented to the General Assembly with a request that it be passed before its adjournment. It was decided to request the General Assembly to submit an amendment to the Constitution for the abolition of the District Court, and the transfer of the jurisdiction and business of that court to the Supreme Court, and a corresponding reduction of the number of common pleas judges.

IRONTON, OHIO.

Mass Meeting of Workingmen Called to Indorse the Tariff Bill.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., February 12, 1875.

A large mass meeting of workingmen will be held in this city Saturday evening to ratify the recommendation of the Committee on Ways and Means, increasing the tariff on all American manufactures, believing that to be the only policy that will revive American industries.

The Massachusetts Supreme Court, in the case of Jesse Pomeroy, the boy murderer, has overruled the exceptions taken and ordered judgment on the verdict. This decision sends Pomeroy to the gallows.

THE Democratic papers claim that if the President would order the United States troops out of Louisiana, "the whole matter would be settled in thirty-six hours." Of course it would—by means similar to those used at Coushatta, which place is now as peaceful and quiet as the grave.

A banquet of the old Californians residing in the East was held in New York city last night. Among those present were Generals Hancock, Hooker, Ingalls and Gibbon, United States Army; Commodore Livingston, Commodore C. K. Garrison, and many others.

SUCCESSFUL DENTISTRY.

A First-Class Artist—Dr. George W. Spencer.

Dr. George W. Spencer, dentist, of No. 254 Penn avenue, stands at the head of his profession in Western Pennsylvania, and has well earned his high reputation. Twenty years' active practice in our midst, should establish this fact, but thousands of citizens near and far bear willing testimony to the experness and ability of Dr. Spencer. The finest work in the dentistry line has been performed by him, and for years his establishment has been the leading one of the kind in this city. We can safely indorse the statement of a contemporary that "he has turned out a larger amount of fine work, and given greater satisfaction in its execution, than any dentist in the State, outside of Philadelphia." John White, Michael Tanney, Tom Speidel, Patrick Wallace and Frank Tunney were examined yesterday morning before Mayor McCarthy. The evidence against White, the man who was shot by Mr. Roderus, was conclusive, and was sufficiently strong in the case of two others—Speidel and Michael Tunney—to warrant the Mayor in holding them along with White in $1,000 bail each for trial, in default of which they were committed to jail. Wallace and young Tunney were discharged.

The Thirty-seventh ward.

The question as to the legality of the ordinance admitting the Thirty-seventh ward as a part of the city, will be argued in the Common Pleas Court this morning. The argument will be upon the confirmation of the Master's report.

SELECT COUNCIL.

The Appropriation Ordinance Considered and Adopted—The New Loan for Completion of the Water Works Approved —More Just and Equitable Taxation.

Select Council of Pittsburgh met yesterday afternoon in special session, for the purpose of considering the appropriation ordinance for 1875, Dr. Gross in the chair.

After the reading of the ordinance by the clerk, it was decided to consider the document *seriatim*.

Mr. Holliday, Mr. Ballantine and other South Side members opposed the levy of fire and water works interest tax, claiming that they do not receive benefit from these outlays.

Mr. Shipton held that there was, as yet, no benefits whatever to any portion of the city from the new water works, and the South Side inhabitants were equal partners with the old city in the new works.

Mr. Liteli made a strong speech in answer to the objecting members, and said that there had been every disposition in Councils to favor the South side, but they were asking too much.

Mr. Fetterman moved as an amendment to the third paragraph, "Water Works interest," that the South Side be exempt.

Mr. Goldthorpe called the ayes and nays, and the result was: ayes 14, nays 27.

The paragraph was then adopted, as were the preceding ones, and the consideration of the items continued.

When paragraph 10 was reached, Mr. Dannals moved to amend by reducing the tax on liquor sellers from twelve to ten mills. After some discussion, the ayes and nays were called, and resulted—ayes 8, nays 32.

The paragraph was then adopted as amended by the committee.

The other paragraphs of section 1 were then approved, and the section as a whole was then adopted.

Section 2 was adopted without objection.

Section 3, relative to increase of water rents twenty-five per centum was adopted after explanation by Mr. Shipton, and also the last section covering the figures of appropriation, as published yesterday.

On motion, the rules were then suspended and the ordinance passed finally with but four dissenting votes, viz: Messrs. Ballantine, Fetterman, Goldthorpe and Holliday.

Following are the items of taxation contained in the ordinance and adopted by the Council. Section 1:

1. *City Tax.*—Upon all property taxable for State or county purposes, three and one-half mills upon each dollar of valuation, except the property in said city designated as rural, upon which the tax is assessed at two-thirds of said rate, which exception, however, shall have force and effect only as far as it shall not be affected, annulled or limited by the decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in the case of Kirby Roup vs. the city of Pittsburgh, and in the event of any of said decisions, that such property shall then be assessed with the full rate of taxation.

2. *Fire Tax.*—Upon all property taxable for State or county purposes, one mill upon each dollar of valuation, except the property in said city designated as rural, upon which the tax shall be assessed at two-thirds of said rate, which exception, however, shall have force and effect only as far as it shall not be affected, annulled or limited by the decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in the case of Kirby Roup vs. the city of Pittsburgh, and in the event of any of said decisions, that such property shall then be assessed with the full rate of taxation.

3. *Water Works Interest Tax.*—Upon all property taxable for State or county purposes, one and one-third mills upon each dollar of valuation, except the property in said city designated as rural, upon which the tax shall be assessed at two-thirds of said rate, which exception, however, shall have force and effect only as far as it is not affected, annulled or limited by the decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in the case of Kirby Roup vs. the city of Pittsburgh, and in the event of any of said decisions, that such property shall then be assessed with the full rate of taxation.

4. *Sinking Fund Tax.*—Upon all property taxable for State or county purposes, one mill upon each dollar of valuation, except the property in said city, designated as rural, upon which the tax shall be assessed at two-thirds of said rate, which exception, however, shall have force and effect only as far as it is not affected, annulled or limited by the decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in the case of Kirby Roup vs. the city of Pittsburgh, and in the event of any of said decisions, that such property shall then be assessed with the full rate of taxation.

5. *South Side Special Tax.*—Upon all property taxable for State or county purposes within the limits of the Fourteenth ward, one mill: Eastern addition, two and one-half mills; St. Clair, three mills; Allentown, one-half of one mill; Mt. Washington, one mill; Union, one-sixth of one mill; Temperanceville, three mills; Birmingham, one mill, for interest payments on bonds issued since consolidation, for grading and paving Main street in said borough; Birmingham, one mill, for interest on bonds and pay interest on same, issued since consolidation, for grading and paving, under old borough laws.

8. Upon all goods, wares and merchandise, and upon all articles of trade and commerce sold in said city in any manner, not herein otherwise provided for, one and one-fourth mills upon each dollar of sale.

9. Upon all sales of goods, wares and merchandise and articles of trade or commerce sold by commission merchants in said city, one and one-fourth mills upon each dollar of said sales.

10. Upon the actual yearly sales of each and every person or firm engaged in the trade, business or occupation of retailing for his, her, or their benefit, vinous, fermented or distilled liquors, two mills on each dollar of said sales.

11. Upon the actual yearly sales of each and every person or firm engaged in the business or occupation of an auctioneer, two mills upon each dollar of said sales.

12. Upon the gross commission or brokerage of all merchandised brokers, forwarding and commission merchants, not including commissions on sales, fifteen mills on each dollar on such dollar.

13. Upon the average line of discounts of brokers, banks and banking institutions, one mill on each dollar.

14. Upon the gross receipts of insurance companies, insurance agencies, express companies and telegraph companies, three mills upon each dollar of said receipts.

15. Upon the gross receipts of persons engaged in the business of keeping billiard tables, ten mills upon each dollar received for public use, fifteen mills upon each dollar of said receipts.

SECTION 2.—And at the above rates the City Assessor shall assess said taxes.

SEC. 3.—And at the following rates the Water Assessor shall assess water rents:

First.—The schedule for water rents for the year 1875, shall be increased twenty-five per centum over assessment of 1874.

SEC. 4.—That the amount necessary to pay the interest on the separate indebtedness of the old city and the Borough of Lawrenceville, and South Side boroughs, shall be taken from the receipts from the special taxes of the districts aforesaid, and placed in Appropriation No. 1, or, such warrants shall be drawn for all interest accruing or accrued on the debts of said districts, respectively.

SEC. 5.—That the balance of said receipts from said special taxes (after payment of interest) shall be paid into a sinking fund for the district from which it is collected, and shall be used for the payment of the special debt of said district.

SEC. 6.—That the revenue of said city for the year 1875, arising from the taxes, loans, and all other sources, be and the same is appropriated in the manner following, viz: Messrs. Ballantine, Fetterman, Goldthorpe and Holliday.

[These figures were published by us yesterday.]

THE NEW WATER WORKS.

Mr. Shipton then presented the draft of an act of Assembly prepared by the City Attorney, and providing authority to increase the funded indebtedness of the city to allow the completion of the new water works.

The ordinance provides that Councils may increase the indebtedness for the purpose stated to the amount of one half of one per cent. on the city valuation.

On a motion to approve the bill,

Mr. Brown, Chairman of the Water Committee, addressed Councils. He stated that there was now a balance of $301,000 in the water extension fund, and that about $800,000 additional would be needed to complete the works.

Mr. Shipton said if it was decided to procure this amount it should be sought at once. The matter of expenditures could be guarded by Councils.

After some discussion, during which Mr. Rafferty objected to a ruling of the President, and a "war of words" ensued, the bill was approved by a vote of 33 to 11.

On motion of Mr. Shipton, a resolution was passed providing for the issue of a warrant for $3,718 43 in favor of Evan Jones, contractor for the improvement of Forbes street.

The ordinance from Common Council, for the changing of the location of the election polls of the First district in the Fourteenth ward, was concurred in.

A resolution requesting the Board of Fire Commissioners to provide protection to the hill districts on the South Side, was adopted.

A resolution providing for a meeting on Monday next, to consider the draft of an act of Assembly to provide for the more equitable assessment of tax, was adopted.

Adjourned.

The Frankstown Burglary.

The parties charged with being implicated in the burglary at the tavern of Mr. Roderus, in Frankstown, Twenty-third ward—John White, Michael Tanney, Tom Speidel, Patrick Wallace and Frank Tunney—were examined yesterday morning before Mayor McCarthy. The evidence against White, the man who was shot by Mr. Roderus, was conclusive, and was sufficiently strong in the case of two others—Speidel and Michael Tunney—to warrant the Mayor in holding them along with White in $1,000 bail each for trial, in default of which they were committed to jail. Wallace and young Tunney were discharged.

The Thirty-seventh ward.

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The Commercial.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1875.

THE people of Louisville failed to get as much fun out of their Mardi Gras folly as they might have done. WATTERSON ought to have made a speech.

IN THE July number of *Harper's Monthly* for 1850, there is a very full synopsis of that GIBBON the Fourth book which has recently attracted so much attention.

ANY editor who affects to believe that the liberties of forty millions of freemen have no stronger guarantee than the good will of one man, ought to be taken care of by his friends. This, however, is what the *Post* assumes to think.

THERE are too many Federal office-holders in the Southern States loafing about Washington. This is no time for figure-head incumbents of important and responsible positions in that section. Let them forthwith get to their posts.

THE mercury in the political thermometer is rising. Even the grouty Springfield *Republican* admits that the prospects of a Republican victory in New Hampshire next month are excellent, and that there are good grounds for believing we shall carry Connecticut in April, also.

THE Democratic members of Congress are quite anxious to have the Republicans re-enact the franking privilege, in order that next session the former may enjoy its benefits. It will not be done, however. Self-respect, if nothing else, will keep the outgoing members from lending themselves to the circulation of lies.

THE Democratic party of New York has just turned out of his office as State Librarian the poet ARTHUR G. SPRINGER, whose merits have been most liberally recognized in our own and other countries, for the simple reason that he is a member of the Republican party. This is the newest version of the method in which that party honors genius.

PREVARICATOR BROWN, of Kentucky, now says that he went to Congress for the express purpose of insulting General BUTLER before his term expired. Of course the fellow is not to be believed without corroborative evidence: but it is certain that the election of any Congressman of his kidney was an insult to the intelligence and conscience of the whole country.

HON. JOHN A. CAMPBELL, who has been transferred from the Governorship of Wyoming Territory to be Third Assistant Secretary of State, was formerly a citizen of Salem, Columbiana county, Ohio, and well deserves the promotion. We congratulate him upon escaping from the wintry tempests of Cheyenne to the more salubrious climate of Washington city.

CONGRESSMAN BECK, who hails from a dem-i-john district in Kentucky, is bitterly opposed to levying any additional tax on whisky, but he would very much like to see the restoration of the old, inquisitorial tax on incomes, doubtless with a faint hope that the Republicans will be foolish enough to take it up and again involve themselves in the unpopularity the measure formerly excited. But he will urge and bock on in vain.

WE HAVE already mentioned the fact that the Catholic diocese of Philadelphia has been raised to the dignity of an archiepiscopal see, and that the official documents in the case are now on their way from Rome. It is expected that the archiepiscopal province will be created out of the six existing bishoprics in this State, including the recently-created one at Reading. All of these are now under the archiepiscopal see of Baltimore.

THAT precious Bourbon scheme to turn the public school system of Illinois over to the ecclesiastics, and convert the State government into an agency for promoting the peculiar interests of religious dogmatic systems, has been defeated—for the present. It will be tried again, presently, however. There are a good many "legislators" in this country who seem to be bent on cramming the sectarian bit into the people's mouths, and making them hew and gee as the rein is pulled.

WE THINK the people of Iowa overestimated the bad effects of the recent utter failure of ALLEN, the millionaire banker of that State. It will, or at least it ought to go a long way toward breaking up the tendency to center the money power in the hands of any single individual. Money will also be placed in banks with greater caution, and instead it will be loaned out where it will do more good. There is a soul of goodness in all things evil, would men observingly distil it out.

THE next meeting of the International Association for the Reform and Codification of the law of Nations will be held at the Hague, in the latter part of next summer, the Government of Holland having expressed its sympathy with and desire to co-operate in the movement. The expectation is that the conference of the association in 1876 will be held in our own country, and a large number of European members are making arrangements to attend. Advices from foreign countries indicate a rapidly growing interest in the movement. The codification of international law and the eventual establishment of an international court, which is the main design of the association, is yearly regarded with more and more favor, as constituting the most hopeful means of relief from the enormous evils and dangers of the terrible rivalry of nations in armaments.

THE Supreme Court of Illinois has just rendered a decision, declaring "champerty" to be an offense against the law of that State. "Champerty" consists in the making of agreements between clients and attorneys, by which the latter are to prosecute suits, pay costs, and receive some portion of the land or other thing recovered as pay for their services. The law of champerty in England dates back anterior to the reign of EDWARD the First, and has continued with various modifications until the present day in England and in some of the States of the Union. In Illinois, however, no statute concerning it has ever been passed, though maintenance, of the unlawful stirring up of litigation, has been forbidden. The court took the broad ground that the policy of the common law was to protect persons from harrassing litigation, and held that lawyers *who take* suits on speculation are guilty of misdemeanor, punishable with fine and imprisonment. The decision is of great importance to business men and speculators in that State.

THE first case ever brought before the Supreme Court of the United States, involving the question of woman's right to vote, was argued before that tribunal last Wednesday. The case, as summarized in the Washington *Star*, was that of VIRGINIA L. MINER against a registering officer of the State of Missouri, who had refused to register her as a lawful voter. The plaintiff claimed that, as a citizen of the United States, she was entitled to the privilege common to all citizens of voting, particularly at Federal elections. The State court decided against the right, but the plaintiff held that voting for Federal officers is not controlled by State laws; that the Fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States gave the elective franchise to all "citizens," irrespective of sex; that by ratifying this amendment the several States are estopped from longer claiming the right to limit the franchise to males as a State prerogative, and that all legislation by the States tending to that end is void. The decision will be looked for with general interest.

THE New York *Graphic* states that, at a private dinner given to WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT at Albany, the other day, the latter made a speech, closing with a toast in which he nominated Governor TILDEN, of New York, as the next Democratic candidate for President. The sentiment, that paper further states, "was drunk standing and amid much enthusiasm." This, then, explains the reason why the wily Governor recently seduced the venerable poet into paying a visit to the Capital, undergoing the torture of a public introduction to the greenhorns of the Legislature, and consenting to be exhibited as a prize pig or the Cardiff giant. The whole affair was evidently gotten up to cast a halo around TILDEN and give the snobs who eat his dinners and drink his wine an opportunity to bring him before the public. TILDEN has always lived in the reflection of men greater than himself. He was the tody of CROSWELL, DEAN RICHMOND, CAGGER, SWEENY and TWEED, living, politically, by their breath. He is the accident of an accident, and is not Governor by his merits, but by the stupidity of others, and like BARNUM, he never permits an opportunity to pass when he can advertise himself. He commenced life as an advertiser of hoe-cake, boneset, catnip, pennyroyal and paregoric pills, but he will never end it with Presidential experiences behind him. The people are not grudgeons, even if Mr. BRYANT is one.

THE BITUMINOUS COAL COMMISSION.

The Commission appointed in pursuance of the act of last winter to examine and report upon the condition of the bituminous coal mines in this State, on Wednesday submitted a long report on the subject to the House of Representatives as the result of their labor, which has extended over a period of several months. Their recommendations as regards ventilation and drainage and other measures to secure the safety and health of miners is, that the law now in operation in the anthracite coal regions be adopted and applied to the bituminous region, so far as practicable. A bill is now being prepared to carry out the views of the Commission.

THE proposition of the Union Pacific Railroad Company to compromise with the Government in settlement of the claims of the latter upon it, is an exceedingly modest one; but considering that the road is owned and run mainly by a New York Democrat, the modesty is not surprising.

The Government issued, for this road, bonds amounting to $27,000,000, bearing 6 per cent. interest, and having thirty years to run, the grand total, of principal and interest, reaching $76,000,000 at maturity. As security for this the Government has a second mortgage upon the road and a claim to 5 per cent. annually of its net earnings. The company refuses to pay this 5 per cent, alleging, first, that the road is not finished, and its net earnings are not to be computed until after it is finished; and, second, that the claim of the Government does not accrue until the bonds mature in 1896.

The company now proposes, in lieu of paying the 5 per cent. on net earnings for which the Government has sued it, to compromise the entire claim of the latter for debt and interest, and income from net earnings, by paying $500,000 annually, beginning in 1876, and continuing until 1895, when it will graciously increase the payment to $750,000. How long it would take to pay off the Government mortgage, at this rate, has not yet been figured out; but considering that the annual interest on the mortgage is now $1,620,000, the proposition to pay off debt and interest with half million annual payments must either mean that the Government is expected to scale its claim, and reduce it to a comparatively small amount, or that figures, in the hands of a New York railroad president, have a capacity for lying that cannot be equaled even by the figures of the New York *World's* arithmetic man.

As these Pacific railroads have persistently and consistently defied the Government, ever since its essential aid was freely given toward their construction, and as they now impudently refuse to carry out the contract on which that aid was obtained, it becomes the duty of the national authorities to close their ears to all offers of compromise, and to insist upon a literal compliance with the law by these creatures of the law. Let us see whether there is any power in the national courts to bring these corporations to book. The Government needs all the money it can get, just now; but it cannot afford to let these railroads, built by its bounty, dictate the niggardly terms upon which they will settle a very plain claim. If the Pacific railroad companies are stronger than it, and can say that they will pay it just what and when they choose, it is about time to make known the fact; and if not, let its strong arm be stretched out to exact, by force, what should have been yielded to it without a struggle.

Just exactly what the policy of the coming Congress would be was not known, until a Missouri paper of moderate Democracy sent out the following bugle-blast. As a specimen of vigorous Western editorial sentiment it is worthy of perusal:

"Immediately following this high-handed threat of wholesale murder, incendiarism and outrage, in the same dispatch we are told that 579 recruits have been ordered to reinforce the regiments of Yankee janizaries, in Columbia, Atlanta and New Orleans; and that the so-called national debt—price of a people's life and liberties—has increased $1,959,870 during the month of January. How long, oh! Lord, how long till the bottom is reached? Let a Democratic Congress come to the rescue by refusing to vote one dollar for the support of an army which has been converted into a mere engine for the enforcement of devilrule in the South, and the ultimate irretrievable overthrow of the Constitution and the Republic. Pull the teeth of these dogs of war, even though revolutionary tweezers must be used. Let the hordes of armed and uniformed hirelings—whose sole business is to disperse Legislatures and set up bogus governments, to destroy sovereign States, to crush out white men and elevate niggers and vagabonds, to trample liberty and right under foot and establish a banditti millenium in all the fair Southland—be disbanded and sent home to learn the arts of peace. Let the $50,000,000 a year thus more than saved, be expended in needed public improvements, to give employment to scores of thousands of starving laborers, or in the s-b-e books of law and justice for our Congressmen, Senators, Governors, Generals and Presidents. And, ere long, we may hope to rise, as a country, as a people, from the ashes of humiliation and shame, and take our seat among the world's principalities and powers, the equal of Havti, Spain or Mexico—any one of whom to-day spits in our face, trails our star-spangled gridiron under its feet, and plucks out our invalid bald-eagle's longest and proudest tail-feathers, with insolent impunity. Down with satraps and trade politicians! The people to the front!"

Now, what could possibly be finer than that?

PIQUE by piece the Southern press is throwing aside its flimsy pretenses of loyalty to the National Government, and revealing its naked instincts of treason and rebellion. This, for instance, is the method which the Shreveport (La.) *Times* would employ in order to bring about a settlement of the questions at issue in that State:

"This policy of peace never had our indorsement. We believed, and we believe now, that the opposite of Louisiana against the wrong upon her Constitution and liberty had better have been written in the blood of ten thousand men than in the speech of Spencer Wiltz; we believed, and we believe now, that the American people should have risen in their mightand forced the brute of the White House to recede from his infamous, illegal and tyrannical interference with the Legislature of a sovereign State. Republics are born in the midst of battles; and evils, innovations upon government, corruptions, and wrongs, such as those established by the present Administration have seldom, if ever, been corrected by the civil processes of the law; they gradually tyrannize themselves upon the laws and institutions of the country, and only the fires of revolution can burn them out. *The revolution must come*, and we believe it better that the American people should confront Grant and his twenty thousand soldiers in 1875, than that they should confront Grant and his three or four hundred thousand soldiers in 1876."

The people are gradually getting the evidence before them. We have little doubt as to what their verdict will be in 1876.

WE referred a few days since to the mania for speculation which is now prevailing in California, and incidentally remarked that $200,000 had been paid thus far upon the construction of the Palace Hotel. This hotel is certainly one of the wonders of the times, a regular bonanza of a hotel, at least in its expenditures, and as we have just fallen upon a description of it in the California *Spirit of the Times*, we doubt not our readers will be interested in some of the details of the house. It is owned by Wm C. Ralston and Wm Sharon, the new Nevada Senator. It is to be seven stories high and constructed with due reference to strength and solidity—qualities absolutely necessary in a building situate in a city so frequently rocked and agitated by earthquakes as San Francisco. To secure this end 2,600 tons of iron have been used to bind this building together. The walls are of brick, plastered exteriorly in cement, in the construction of which 22,000,000 brick were used. Ventilation is affected by means of 2,042 flues laid in the walls and ascending to the roof. There are 750 rooms for guests in the house which will accomodate 1,200 persons, 377 bath rooms and 348 bay windows. The hotel will cover a space of 96,250 feet. An immense cistern, capable of containing 675,000 gallons, has been erected in the basement for fire purposes, and over four miles of fire hose run through the house. Other cisterns will be constructed upon the roof of a capacity of 100,000 gallons of water. The breakfast room is 55x110 feet and the dining room 55x150. The gas, steam and water pipes are thirty miles in length. Three hundred and fifty-five employees will be required to run the hotel. Thirteen hundred persons have been employed at one time in the construction of the edifice, 157 boys in the special service of lathing. The total cost of the hotel, etc., is thus stated: Ground, $1,000,000; building $1,750,000; furniture, $500,000; grand total $3,250,000. The hotel will be completed in about one year.

American snobs will have an opportunity to tosdy to Louise and Lorne next summer.

HOBIN.

The mead forms o'er the thin crisp snow
Are rustling in the winter breeze,
And one mute bird flits to and fro
But seen these clumps of old cedar trees.
A robin! What! has summer's prondest
And sweetest singer come to this!
His carol was of June's the loudest—
A rapturous lay of love and bliss!
But desolate and voiceless now.
He lingers in the wood alone,
Haunts the swamp ash tree's frosty bough,
And pecks the sumac's faded cone.
And in the bitter night hides where
Thick hemlocks shield him from the air.
Long since his mates of summer fled:
When first the yellow leaves were shed;
Now in the sun the fledgelings white,
Are read his nest the rough winds blow;
Yet with weak heart he shrinks from flight.
And stays, although he longs to go.
Too feeble and too cold to sing,
He flutters still and waits for spring!

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The average temperature, yesterday, was a mean one.

Senator Carpenter attributes his defeat to two causes. No Matt, sh.

Brick Pomeroy is very ill. It is expected that he will soon return to dust.

Gath says Tilton has "a bird's eye." Did he take such a view of that nestbilding?

Governor Tilden, of New York, thinks William Cullen Bryant is a rising young poet.

Whisky manufacturers are ardently opposed to any increase of tax on the ardent.

If, after this experience, any one shall talk about an open winter, "shoot him on the spot."

Chicago claims that there is no public library in the world which is growing so rapidly as its own.

The papers tell of a man who recently rode four thousand miles on a mule. He must have been an ass.

Virtue in unexpected places. A member of the Baltimore city council has been expelled for taking a bribe.

A running item. Two hundred horses are in course of training at New York stables for the spring races.

The Indians are in a bad way. All sorts of diseases, from small-pox to manila-a potu, are decimating them.

Senator Conkling deserves a good blowing up for his obstructive course in reference to the steamboat bill.

To-morrow is St. Valentine's day. The money usually devoted to valentines may be left in the contribution box.

Our Egypt is advancing, too. Southern Illinois says it has not had as bright a future since the rebellion, as now.

It is curious to note how commonly the Democratic press is returning to the old ante-war adjectives and epithets.

On Thursday, for the first time in forty years, the Hudson river opposite New York was bridged over with ice.

Leavenworth boasts of more manufacturing establishments than any city between St. Louis and the Pacific coast.

Bent on prosperity. The manufactures of South Bend, Indiana, last year amounted to more than five million dollars.

Chicago's new lake tunnel, two miles long and seven feet in diameter, was put in use for the first time on Thursday.

And now St. Louis enters the list for that proposed branch mint. It is the turn of Skilleyville and Misery Hollow next.

A suggestion. A bill has been introduced in the Illinois Legislature forbidding the re-election of city treasurers.

Hearsay and Battle are the editors of the Shreveport, La., *Times*. What is believed by the former is decided by the latter.

The Denver smelting works have been sold to some English capitalists, who will put them in operation at an early date.

John Young Brown's name is henceforth eternal in Kentucky. He is, on his return home, to be given a distillery and a stud-horse.

Completing the circle. In Minnesota, it is proposed to pay into the poor fund the money received for licensing the liquor traffic.

For the information of a correspondent: Congress consists of seventy-four Senators and two hundred and ninety-two Representatives.

In some parts of New England the ground is frozen fourteen feet deep. Nothing like it has occurred for the past quarter of a century.

A Milwaukee paper offers a reward of five thousand dollars for the "biggest newspaper liar in America." Where's Whitelie Reid?

Two Democrats have just been converted at a colored revival meeting in Indianapolis. This foretokens the political redemption of the State.

The intemperate swash of the Chicago press is to be counteracted by a National Temperance Convention in that city on the first of June.

Fechter will lose his leg. The sharp cut he received by falling against his carriage-step in Cincinnati has severed his connection with the stage.

General Kilpatrick, who has been raiding in the lecture field for some years past, has written a play. Happily, however, he is in no hurry to bring it out.

Wonderful! The New York City Rapid Transit Association has actually got so far along in its career of usefulness as to have an annual dinner at Delmonico's!

The Legislature of Arizona has decided that the future capital of that Territory shall be located at Phœnix. If burnt, it will rise from its ashes, you know.

"Governor Tilden's *chef de cuisine* was formerly cook to the Emperor of Brazil." And, politically speaking, his genius still preserves the aroma of the Imperial service.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad wants St. Louis merchants to ship direct to Europe via Baltimore instead of by New York. The middle course is the best. Take Philadelphia.

As soon as the frost leaves the ground, work will be commenced in New York city on a complete system of underground telegraph wires similar to those in London, Paris and other European capitals.

Nevada has just passed a law compelling physicians to file a diploma of some chartered medical college with the county recorder before they are allowed to practice. Pennsylvania might follow the example.

The New York *Herald* of Thursday publishes copies of nineteen photographs of the transit of Venus, as witnessed by the observers in New Zealand. It is the first heavenly study we have seen in that paper.

The ruling of a New York court that the testimony of an atheist must be excluded, is to be contested by a number of gentlemen who have made up a purse with that view. And, in view of that Christian trial, why not?

A phonetic paper out in Michigan, which spells dough "do," and philosophy "filosofe," has come to grief. An avenging plue, seeking a short-cut to the earth, "fel strat thru the ruf uv the *Hurld* oils and spild type, fonetix and ol."

THE BANKER'S ALMANAC AND REGISTER for 1875 (twenty-fourth annual volume), contains full and carefully corrected lists of —1. The national banks, State banks, and private bankers of every city and town in the United States and Territories; the president, cashier, and capital of each bank, and the New York correspondents of all. 2. The banks of bankers of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, etc. 3. The banks and bankers of over one thousand cities and towns of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, South America, West Indies, etc., with the population of each place. 4. The savings banks of the United States. 5. National banks in liquidation. 6. State and savings and loan-banks of New York city. Also, full statistics of—1. The loans of the United States. 2. The Treasury calls of 5-20 bonds. 3. Prices of United States securities each month, 1862-1874. 4. The premium on gold at New York, highest and lowest each month, 1862 to 1868; each day 1869—1874. 5. The United States Treasury, six years. 6. Sources of internal revenue, five years. 7. The interest laws of all the States and Territories—grace on sight bills, etc. 8. The banks of New York city; liabilities, resources and dividends of each. 9. The New York Clearing House and its operations. 10. Earnings of the national banks of each State. 11. Prices of seventy-five staple commodities at New York for thirteen years, 1862—1874. 12. Commercial failures in the United States in the years 1857, 1861 and 1873. 13. The coasts of the United States: their mileage, cost, receipts, expenses and dividends. 14. Railroads in default; full exhibit of each to December, 1874. 15. The mileage of the world.—comparative exhibit of mileage, cost, etc. 16. The parities of exchange; tables of value of United States gold ($1 to $100,000) in the principal European moneys. And a variety of other valuable information.

The illustrations comprise—1. Twelve original designs of buildings for city and country banks; elevations, ground plans and descriptions of each. 2. Engraved facsimiles of the new coins of the world, including the new twenty cent piece of the United States. 3. Engraved views of the Mint of Brazil; the new Bourse of Brussels; and of new bank buildings in Philadelphia, Montreal, and other cities.

Published by I. S. Homans, 251 Broadway, New York. One volume 8vo, 400 pages. Price three dollars.

THE IRON INTEREST.

Meeting of the National Association of Nail Manufacturers.

The National Association of Nail Manufacturers held a meeting in Philadelphia on the evening of the 9th inst., but, owing to various causes, the attendance was small, representatives being present from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and the New England States. No formal reference was made to the regulation of prices, that matter being left to the various local associations to determine; and no action was taken toward ameliorating the condition of business. The nail trade is governed by the state of the iron market, and the latter being depressed to an almost unparalleled extent, the nail manufacturers are sufferers with the ironmasters, and prices were, at the commencement of the year, fifty cents per keg lower than they have been at any time since the war. The curtailment in New England has been general and extensive, but in the West manufacturers have continued production as fully as possible, and now have large stocks on hand, far above present demands. The report of the Secretary, Mr. Holden, made the following exhibit at the beginning of the present year, compared with the previous period: Production, 1872, $4,065,322; 1873, $4,021,704; 1874, $4,281,260. Stock on hand January 1, 1873, $431,632; January 1, 1874, $890,339; January 1, 1875, $850,471. The stock at present, as shown above, is not more than sufficient to meet one month's demand in a prosperous season, and should a revival in trade occur in the near future, the market would be in a healthy state to meet it. Although Western manufacturers have endeavored to form local combinations similar to those in the East, no organization has yet been effected.

PERSONAL.

A remarkable case of suspended animation is that of a young lady named Roberts, who resides in Adams street, New York. She has been in a state of syncope for over six weeks.

Paterson, New Jersey, has just lost one of her most valued and estimable citizens in the death, in the fifty-eighth year of his age, of Mr. C. F. Beckwith, the owner of the Paterson Iron Works, and long identified with the railroad and industrial interests of that city.

Historical criticism has found a new quarry. Jules Marcon, the geographer, has, it is said, explored for the first time the true source of the name America, to the tardy relief of the long-suffering Amerigo Vespucci. His critique is to be published in the March *Atlantic*.

A sad spectacle met the vision of a hunter in one of the extreme northern counties of Wisconsin, last week. While tramping through a large piece of timber he suddenly came upon an Indian wigwam, and, upon entering it, found the inmates—parents and three children—wrapped in the embrace of death. Hunger and death had effectually done their work.

Civilization tells with stunning force on the Japanese character. Mian-te-reh, son of a wealthy daimio, while being educated at Berlin, fell in love with Justine Liedke. The girl was dispatched to the States for change of air; Mian-te-reh followed, and before her guardian aunt had recovered from her sea sickness, the twain were made one flesh, *more Americano*.

A woe-begone specimen of the Celtic race accosted an officer attached to the New York Tombs Court, the other morning, and anxiously inquired: Piazo, zur, whin will Marsar cum down?" "Come down from where?" said the officer, thinking Maria was a friend of the questioner, who had got into some legal difficulty. "Cum down to take the prisoners up," was the response. "I want to see her and ask her to be kind to me wife Biddy, who is goin' up on the Island for three months." The man thought the Maria was a female jailor.

An Indian, who had recently come forth from the forest to join the lobbyists of the Maine Legislature, thus appealed to a Senator the other day: "Senator, you report bill no killum moose for five years?" "Yes," replied the Senator. "You report bill no killum deer five years?" "Yes." "Very well," says Joe, "make um law no killum deer for five years except by Indian when he canpum out. Last summer, Hire me to go with um six weeks. Killum two deer weighing 150 pounds, spend fifteen hundred dollar in Maine. I getum five hundred dollar. Good thing to get $1,500 for two deer, all spent in Maine."

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

The ax factory at Cohoes, N. Y., owned by M. H. Jones & Co., is running to its utmost capacity.

The Grant, Rogers & Danforth Locomotive Works, in Paterson, N. J., have resumed work.

The mills in Cleveland, Ohio, are all idle, and half the blast furnaces in the vicinity are blowing.

Cartwright, McCurdy & Co., of Youngstown, Ohio, are running their old mill on hoop iron to its full capacity.

The *Eagle* says the iron trade in Reading, Pa., is gaining a little life. The price of bar iron is quite as low as before the war.

The Cordis Mills in Millbury, Mass., started up on full time February 1, the wages of the operatives being reduced ten per cent.

One hundred thousand buffalo hides have been tanned since last spring by the Wilcox Tanning Company, at Wilcox, Elk county, Pa.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company's car shops in Chicago, are occupied for business, and four hundred men will be employed.

In addition to the new rolling mill at Ashtabula, O., a manufactory of plows and steam machinery has also commenced operations there.

The American Sheet and Boiler Plate Company, of Newburg, O., are making extensive repairs, and will put their works in operation in a few weeks.

Stoves to the value of $200,000 were turned out last year at the Phœnix Stove Works at Quincy, Ill. The average number of employees is about 110, and the weekly pay roll $1,400.

The Union Foundry and Machine Company of Catasauqua, Pa., have increased their working hours from eight to ten hours a day. They appear to be very busy, and are at present shipping large quantities of castings to different points.

The chair factory at Mineral Point, Pa., has been leased for a term of ten years by Mr. S. P. Morrell, and it is the intention of that gentleman to commence running it in the full capacity so soon as he can get the machinery, etc., in proper condition.

The Merchants' Mill at Fall River, Mass., continued to run Tuesday, but with comparatively few operatives. It is understood now that if the help would return to their work they would get back the full twenty-seven cents per cwt. in the course of a week or two. There was a strike at the linen mill on Tuesday for the same reason that the weavers struck for at the flint mill, namely, the posting up of the offer of twenty-seven cents per cwt., and that the operatives of the three mills now on strike would return to work. The Weavers' Union have sent out deputations to Taunton and Newport to get aid, and propose to send to every cotton manufacturing locality in New England for this purpose. It is said that the weavers connected with other unions will strike, and intend holding another general meeting at Temple Hall on Saturday night.

STATE NEWS.

The police department of Reading cost that city $48,000 last year.

Isaac Hildebrand, formerly in the postal service, has been appointed sealer of weights and measures for Huntingdon county.

Mr. Samuel Barber, one of the oldest citizens of Crawford county, died at his residence in Spring township on the 6th inst., aged eighty-six years.

James R. Dick, Esq., of the firm of J. R. Dick & Co., Meadville, and one of the most prominent citizens of that city, died on Tuesday night, after a protracted illness.

Typhoid fever is prevailing to a great extent in the vicinity of McAlisterville, Juniata county. At the Soldiers' Orphans' School at that place there are twenty-eight pupils ill.

On Tuesday next the people of Huntingdon will vote upon the question of water works. If a majority of the citizens declare in favor of this improvement the erection of the works will be commenced as soon as the season opens.

The Missouri Central Road is to be twenty miles long, from Joplin to Carthage. The capital stock will be $300,000.

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Assets January 1, 1875 - $778,251 56.

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LEGAL.

NOTICE.

Whereas, Letters Testamentary to the Estate of JOHN WATT, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the Estate of the said decedent will make the same known without delay to

LAVINIA W. WATT, or
W. C. AUCHINBAUGH,
Executors,
No. 87 Diamond street.
Pittsburgh, October 30, 1874.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT—

Notice is here by given that STEEL & ELPHINSTONE, of the city of Allegheny, State of Pennsylvania, has this day made an assignment to the subscriber for equal benefit of their creditors.
WM. SCHOMAKER.
Pittsburgh, January 28, 1875.

ASSIGNEES' NOTICE—

All persons being indebted to the firm of STEEL & ELPHENSTONE, of Allegheny city, are hereby notified to call and pay, or readily amount due on or before 1st day of March next. All accounts not settled by that time will be collected through due course of law. WM. SCHOMAKER.
Of Schomaker & Co., 52 and 54 Seventh Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

LOTTERY.

LOOK! LOOK!
$1,200,000 IN PRIZES!
The Grandest Single Number Scheme on Record, will be drawn in public in St. Louis, on March 31st, 1875.
Capital Prize, $100,000!
MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES!
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1 Prize of	$100,000
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10 Prizes of	5,000
20 Prizes of	2,500
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And 11,451 other Prizes of from	$1,500 to $50.

Amounting in the Aggregate to
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Whole Tickets $20; Halves $10; Quarters $5
Price payable in full and no postponement of drawings take place.
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SEASON OF 1874-5.

Tickets to Jacksonville, Florida, and Return, for sale DECEMBER 1 to APRIL 1st, good to return until MAY 31st, and have all the privileges of First Class Tickets.
Route No. 510—Via Washington, Richmond, Wilmington, Charleston & Savannah.
Route No. 511—Via Washington, Richmond, Charlotte, Augusta & Savannah.
Route No. 512—Via Washington, Richmond, Wilmington, Augusta & Savannah.
Route No. 513—Via Washington, Richmond, Charlotte, Atlanta & Savannah.
Route No. 514—Via Washington, Lynchburg, Bristol, Atlanta & Savannah.
Route No. 515—Via Washington, Lynchburg, Bristol, Atlanta, Macon and Jesup.
Route No. 516—Via Washington, Richmond, Augusta, Tennessee and Savannah.
Route No. 517—Via Washington, Richmond, Wilmington, Augusta, Tennessee and Savannah.
Route No. 518—Via Washington, Norfolk, Wilmington, Augusta and Savannah.
Route No. 519—Via Baltimore, Norfolk, Wilmington, Charleston and Savannah.
All of the above-described tickets sold by rail route and at the following THROUGH RATES:

New York	$30 00	Trenton	$27 75
Philadelphia	29 25	Harrisburg	24 00
Newark	30 00	Williamsport	19 50
Elizabeth	29 25	Lewisburg	20 25
Kalway	29 50	Pittsburgh	12 75
West Brighton	19 00		

Except Routes No. 516 and No. 517, which are not sold at Harrisburg, Williamsport, Altoona and Pittsburgh.
Various Route Tickets are sold at New York, Jersey City, Harrisburg, Williamsport, Altoona and Pittsburgh, as follows:
Excursion No. 316—Going by Route 510, returning by Route 312, $10 additional.
Excursion No. 317—Going by Route 312, returning by Route 510, $10 additional.
Excursion No. 318—Going by Route 510, returning by Route 511, $10 additional.
Excursion No. 319—Going by Route 511, returning by Route 510, $10 additional.
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Excursion No. 332—Going by Route 513, returning by Route 515, $10 additional.
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Excursion Tickets and information of Routes can be obtained at the following Ticket Offices:
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Harrisburg—Depot, Williamsport—Depot, W. corner Market square and at Depot, Altoona—Depot, Pittsburgh—78 Fifth avenue and at Union Depot.
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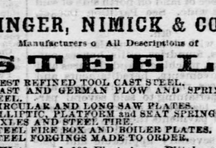
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FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, February 12, 1875.

It was supposed that immediately after the late financial enactments of Congress there would be a general "begira" upon the part of all the individual liability banks towards the national banking system, and that in a brief period banking partnerships would be among the things of the past. A marked tendency in this direction was indeed observable, and for the notice the departments at Washington have been flooded with letters of inquiry and suggestion; but so many difficulties and restrictions began to present, that the applicants in large part have decided to avail themselves of the privilege of the sober second thought rather than hurriedly to rush into measures the advantages of which were, to say the least, problematical.

The considerable number of individual liability banking concerns which were composed of men of wealth and substantial ability, and who gave to the business the whole or a large proportion of their personal attention, began to seriously question as to the benefits to be derived from the change of organization. Their credit, it was argued, would be in some degree impaired with the general public, and as to the dangers of loss from defalcation or embezzlement, they felt quite as competent to ward against them in their individual capacity as they could do with the aid of the officials of "Uncle Sam." The high price of the securities of the Government, which they would be compelled to purchase as security for circulation, also proved a bar, as with the prospective return to specie payments a diminution in the value of these might be reasonably anticipated. The lure of the escape from personal responsibility has not been sufficient as yet to overcome all the scruples of this class, who balance the *pros* and *cons* carefully, and allow the whole decision to rest upon the simple question, "Will it pay, sir?"

Another class of banks, which may be described as institutions started for the purpose of aggregating deposits which should be loaned to the parties chiefly in interest, fail to appreciate the national system, on account of the restrictions which it throws around their private operations. Limitations as to the amountand character of the discounts which shall be made do not suit them and they prefer to run independently of any surveillance from outside sources.

Again, the National bank law requires that any concern organizing under its provisions shall commence *de novo*, which is calculated to throw difficulties in the way of any bank, which has been in active operation, embracing its provisions until at least such time as they can so far realize on their assets, as to make the purchase of the new bank outright.

We have received a copy of the annual report of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company. For the year 1874 the receipts and disbursements were as follows:

Receipts from the lessee for accounts of rental, interest, sinking funds, etc.,	$1,149,86 52
Dividends	$786,786 37
Interest on funded debt	268 756 00
Sinking fund consolidated mortgage	38,457 00
Sinking fund—reconstruction and equipment bonds	6,000 00
Maintenance of organization	9,432 00—1,139,430 37
Balance	$361 16

The capital stock remains substantially as at the last report.

Profit and loss already been made for paying the third mortgage bonds, $1,252,000, at their maturity. May 1 next, and payment of the same may be anticipated by the holders, at par and accrued interest, on presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, 10 and 12 Wall street, New York. There has been retired there will remain but two mortgages on the road, the first and second mortgage, maturing January 1, 1892, and the consolidated and sinking fund mortgage, maturing November 1, 1900.

There have been retired and canceled during the year by the operation of the sinking funds, bonds of the consolidated mortgage bond, leaving the amount outstanding at the close of the fiscal year of $6,000. The income of these securities to provide means for payment of the third mortgage, as contemplated in the mortgage, is stipulated in the lease, which will amount to about $1,275,000. The negotiations for the sale of the same, substantially at par, have been concluded, and will be closed in the fiscal year, and the results will appear in the succeeding report.

The construction and equipment bonds have been increased by the issue of an additional $500,000, which will apply on account of betterments made in 1873.

—We are much pleased to announce that the old and well known firm of Turner Ross, bankers, of 14 Nassau street, New York, have associated with them in the banking business of this house, was forced, by the depression of values, to suspend payment; the prominent position of the firm as a banking house being well known to all of the trade, and the heavy advances made to a Western railroad and the line in the development of which held as collateral on these advances, were the prime cause. As we noticed at the time, it was believed by the leading financiers on Monday last, the announcement was made at the Stock Exchange of their resumption. We understand that their leaders have already been satisfactorily adjusted, while the small creditors will be paid in full on demand.

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	95½	....
Pennsylvania Central Scrip	107	....
Reading, sales	36¾	....
United Co.'s of N. Jersey, sales	131	....
Oil Creek, sales	14¾	....
Lehigh Valley	63¾	64
Allegheny Valley	91	....
Central Transportation	43¾	....
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis mortgage bonds, sales	77	....

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, February 12, 1875.

Trade to-day was only moderate, there being a somewhat active movement in produce, provisions, grain, flour and feed, while the groceries and dry goods trades, with cognate branches of general merchandise were active. The aggregate volume of trade continues limited, but to-day were easily, and can be noted no material alteration in values. In many departments of business, the nominal steadiness of prices is to be wholly ascribed to the inactivity of the market; as, if trade were to revive, values would be found firmer.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,370	Apples, bbls	22
Cheese, lbs	600	Wheat, bus	1,000
Barley, sks	340	Corn, sks	689
Rye, sks	191	Oats, sks	207
Butter, pkgs	151	Bacon, pcs	153
Hay, bales	300		

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Egg prices, if quote, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator:

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—The principal interest to-day centered in corn, about which there was something doing, and tolerably active transactions, without much change in quotations. Others were materially unchanged. We quote choice white Kentucky white wheat at $1 30@1 35 @ bushel; extra Michigan white $1 29@1 27; Ohio and Illinois do $1 26@1 28; amber do $1 16@1 19; Ohio and Pennsylvania red wheat $1 14@1 18. Corn was active at about former quotations, viz: shelled 72@73c per bushel for high-mixed and yellow; low-mixed 71@72c; car rules at 70@75c for prime yellow; 70@72c for mixed and white. In oats there were no transactions on Change through lack of offerings; the market is quotable at 46@47c per bushel for prime Western white; 44½@46c for Ohio white; 42@43c for mixed. Rye was steady at about $1 06@1 10 @ bushel, and generally unchanged.

FLOUR—The following are the wholesale prices of the local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 20 @ bbl; No. 1 amber wheat do $6 50; red wheat flour $6 10; in sacks 25c off @ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers are as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $6 00@6 25; Wisconsin $6 75; Minnesota $5 75@6 00; red winter wheat flour $5 75@6 00; rye flour $5 75; Graham flour $5 75; self-raising flour, in 6 lb packages, $4 25 @ dozen; buckwheat, commeal, old do $5 75; new $4 10@3 50; oatmeal $6 75@8 00.

HAY—The market is easy at yesterday's quotations. We quote prime timothy, on track, at $20 00@22 00 @ ton; No. 2 do $18 00@19 00; inferior $15 00@17 00; baled hay from store is quoted at $20 00@23 00. Loose hay is selling at $26 00@27 00 for No. 1; $23 00@25 00 for No. 2. Straw is quoted at $15 00@18 00 @ ton.

MILL FEED—Bran is strong at $1 15@1 18 @ cwt; middlings $1 20@1 30 @ cwt; mid'lings $1 15@1 20 @ cwt; chopped feed $1 50@1 65 @ cwt; oilmeal $1 90@2 00 @ cwt.

GROCERIES.

We have little to report in the grocery trade that is new or interesting. Prices are unchanged, and business moves slowly. Quotations are as follows:

Green Coffees.		Sugars.	
Fancy Rio	21c	Standard A	10¾c
Choice Rio	20c	Standard B	10c
Prime Rio	19c	Standard extra C	9¾c
Good Rio	18c	Franklin extra C	9¾c
Mixed	18c	American extra C	9c
Roasted Coffees.		New Orleans	8@9½c
Rio, in papers	25c	Crushed	11¾c
Rio, in bulk	23c	Powdered	11¾c
Java, in bulk	30c	Granulated	11¾c
Java, in mats	30c		
Teas.		Molasses.	
Young Hyson	60@1 00	Strictly choice N. O.	72c
Gunpowder	55@1 25	Prime	70c
Imperial	50@1 00	Good	65c
Japan	55@1 00	Syrups.	
Oolong	55@1 00	S. Ex. white drips	75c
English Breakfast	50	Sugar drips	65c
Southong	55@1 00	Lower grades	50@60c
Rices.		Raisins.	
Choice Carolina	8c	Layers, ½ bx	$2 25
Patna	7½@8c	Valentias, ½ lb	12c
Ringoed	7@7½c	Currants, ½ lb	7½c
Spices.		Prunes	11@12c
Cloves	55c	Starch.	
Cassia	37½@40c	Common	5½c
Cassia, mixed	40 @45	Silver gloss	7½c
Nutmegs	85@1 40	Corn	10½c
Pepper	30@37½ c	Soda.	
Candies.		Bi-carb, ½ 100 lbs	6c
Star, full weight	18c	Bi-carb, ½ lb papers	8c
Star, light weight	16c		

FISH—There is a moderately active jobbing trade at generally steady prices. We quote as follows:

No. 1 extra mess mackerel ½ bbl	$20 00	Large do, ½ 100	$8 50
No. 1 mackerel	18 00	Boneless codfish	8
Extra No. 1 shore	20 00	White fish, ½ half bbl	5 00
Extra No. 1 bay	15 00	Trout, do	5 50
No. 2 mackerel	14 00	Herring, ½ bbl	4 50
Extra No. 2	14 00	½ bbl	4 87
No. 2 bay	12 00	Labrador herring	
New No. 1	10 00	Scaled herring, ½ box	20 00
Georges codfish	6 00	Round do	6 75@7 00
Medium, ½ 100	4 50		

TOBACCO—The market is quiet and unchanged. Quotations are as follows:

Spun roll	57@60c	Rough & Ready	65@68c
Black Twists	48@57c	Fine Cut Plugs	70@90c
Black Twists	54@57c	Fine Cut	70@90c
Black Quarters	54@57c	Cut and Dry	30@40c
Louisville Cav	54@56c	Cut and Dry	40@50c
Louisville Cav	54@56c	Black Sunff	45@55c
Virginia Navy	52@60c	Six Twist	40c
Virginia Navy	52@60c	Penn's Seed	$13@20 00
Virginia Twist	54@56c	Connecticut	25@30
Double Thick	60@62c	Connecticut	25@30
Family Mixed	45@50c	Havanas	60@1 50
Bright Pounds	60@ $1	Havanas	60@1 50

CANNED GOODS—There is a moderate but steady demand. We quote: Peaches, 3 lbs cans, per doz, $1 75@2 00; peaches, 3 lbs cans, per doz, $2 50; peaches, 2 lbs cans, per doz, $2 00; extra peaches, 2 lbs cans, per doz, $2 00; extra peaches, 2 lbs cans, $2 25@2 50; blackberries, 2 lbs cans, $1 75 @2 00; strawberries, 2 lbs cans, $1 75@2 00; raspberries, 2 lbs cans $2 00; asparagus, 2½ lb cans, $2 75; pine apples, 2 lbs cans, $2 40; pears, 2 lbs cans, $2 25; quinces, 2 lbs cans, $2 00; tomatoes, 3 lbs cans, per doz, $2 25; 2 lbs gallon pickles, per doz, $4 00.

CANDLES AND OIL—The market is steady. We quote: Sperm, 45@50c; No. 1 do, 40@45c; No. 2 do, 35@40c; extra No. 1 do, 30@35c; No. 1 do, 25@30c; No. 2 do, 20@25c; paraffine, 12½@15c; West Virginia, 12½@15c; miners' kerosene, 20@25c; refined petroleum, 12½@15c; crude petroleum, 8@10c; lard oil, 60@65c; No. 1 do, 55@60c; No. 2 do, 50@55c; bank oil, 45@50c; linseed oil, 70@75c; boiled do, 75@80c; neatsfoot oil, 90@95c; whale oil, 60@65c; straits oil, 60@65c; coal oil, 20@25c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

APPLES—The stock of strictly choice apples is limited; but as apples have been somewhat injured by the late cold weather, some transactions have been made at low figures. Extra choice apples are quoted at $2 75@3 00 @ bbl; $2 25@2 50 for choice; $1 50@2 00 for common to medium.

BUTTER—Is in fair supply and prices are easy. We quote at 30@35c @ gallon, in kegs for prime; 35@40c for common.

CHEESE—The supply is light and supply limited. We quote prime white navy at 8c; good 7 @ 7½c; medium, 6½@7c; fair to good 6@6½c; inferior, 5@6c.

BUTTER—There was a steady demand for printing, for choice grades of dairy. The market is steady at about 28@ 30c for choice, and 25@28c for medium; poor to common grades meet with no favor from buyers, and are unquotable.

EGGS—Are fairly firm. Receipts are quoted at 27@28c @ dozen; cash and trade 28@30c @ dozen; Cantrell & Cochrane's ginger ale, $1 75 @ dozen. Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s ginger ale, $1 75 @ dozen.

ALCOHOL AND WHISKIES—We quote alcohol at $2 20@2 25 @ gallon. Rectified whiskey is very strong and excited at $1 15@1 20 @ gallon.

ASHES—Soda ashes, refined, $4 00@4 50; crude, for high test common, $3 50@3 75; black test $3 00; straight do, $2 50; pearl ash $3 00; muriate of soda $3 50@3 75.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—Quoted as follows: ½ lb cans $1 50 @ dozen; ½ lb cans $3 00; 1 lb cans $5 50; 2½ lb cans $12 00. 10 lb boxes 60c @ lb. Market easy and demand good.

CORN—Trade continues dull and prices are nominally unchanged at 75@80c @ bushel, delivered free on board in Pittsburgh.

CEMENT—Louisville hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25 @ bbl; Phœnix hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25 @ bbl; Rosedale cement $3 50@4 00; Youghiogheny cement, for Portland cement, $2 50@3 00; White lime—Sandusky $1 65@1 75 @ bbl.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Quotations are given at $7 75@8 00 @ case, according to quality; 30 cans $7 75.

HOPS—We quote Kentucky rough at $10@ 00@16 00 @ ton; double dressed 12@13c @ lb.

PAPERS—Ruling paper 42@45c @ lb, as to quality; straw paper, 1½@2c; printing paper, 2@3c; wrapping 4½@5c; felt papers 40@45c straw news 2@2½c; rag news 12½@13c; book papers 15 @18c @ lb.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH—Sales made at $5 00 @ gross.

SALT—Coarse—Car lots, @ barrel, $1 60; jobbing lots, $1 80@1 85.

STAVES AND COOPERAGE—The market is quiet. Shipments are marked with dwelling are quoted at $30 00 @ thousand; city and country brands are quoted at $1 20@1 35; country at $1 20@1 25 @ keg, 5 gallon, $1 00; 10 gallon, $1 25; half barrels $1 50.

BEEF WORK—Best rims, ½; to ¼ inch, @ set, $3 75@4 25; inch, $4 00@4 50; ¾ inch, $4 50@5 00; ⅝ inch, $5 00; 2 inch, $5 25@5 50; 1¾ inch, $5 00; 1½ inch, $4 50@4 75; 1¼ inch, $4 00; 1 inch, $3 50; Spokes—XX hickory, 1 to 2 inch, @ set, $2 00; 1¾ inch, $1 75; 1½ inch, $1 50; 1¼ inch, $1 25; 1 inch, $1 00; 2¼ inch and under, @ set, $5 50; 1¾ to 2 inch, $4 50; 1½ inch, $3 50; 1¼ inch, $2 50. Shafts, @ set, $7 50@10 00 @ dozen pair; finished, $10 50@15 00. Poles, unfinished, $9 00@15 00 @ dozen; finished, $13 00@21 00.

WILLOW—We quote choice at 16 @ 2; large 16c; two years' growth 8@9c.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

February 12, 1875.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
Gold	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
6-20's, 1862, coup	120	....	120	....	....	....
6-20's, 1862	119¾	....	119	....	118¾	118¾
6-20's, 1864	119¾	....	119¾	....	119	119
6-20's, 1865	119¾	....	119¾	....	119¾	119¾
6-20's, 1865, new	119¾	....	119¾	....	119¾	119¾
6-20's, 1867	119¾	....	119¾	....	119¾	119¾
6-20's, 1868	119¾	....	119¾	....	119¾	119¾
10-40's, reg	114¾	....	114¾	....	114¾	114¾
10-40's, coupons	117	....	117	....	117	117
Currency 6's	118	....	118	....	118	118
Pacific Mail	34	34⅛	34¼	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
Tennessee 6's	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾
Adams Express	102	....	....	....	....	....
Wells-Fargo Express	86	....	....	....	86	....
American Express	58½	....	....	....	58½	....
United States Express	90½	....	....	....	....	....
New York Central	101¾	101¾	101¾	....	101¾	101¾
Erie	28¾	28	28	....	28	28¼
Michigan Central	93	....	93	....	....	93
Michigan Southern	73¾	73	73¾	....	73	73¾
Illinois Central	103	103	103	....	....	....
Cleve. & Pittsburgh	93	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼
Chicago & Northw'n	42¾	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼
Do preferred	55	....	56	....	....	56¼
Rock Island	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
Fort Wayne	93	93	93	93	93	93
Ohio & Mississippi	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
Union Pacific	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
Harlem	127	....	127	....	....	....
Hannibal & St. Jo	17¾	....	17¾	....	....	....
Atlantic & Pacific pref	....	....	....	....	....	14

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The conductors of the COMMERCIAL have for some time contemplated a Reduction in the Price of the Paper to Subscribers, where delivered by Carriers or Agents, and now announce that from and after MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1875, the terms to such will be

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For one dollar per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Missionary Address.

The Rev. Samuel J. Wilson, of the Western Theological Seminary, will deliver the annual address before the Ladies' Foreign Missionary Society of Dr. Swift's church, Allegheny, on Sabbath (to-morrow) evening, at seven o'clock.

The Sheriff's Sales.

In another part of the paper will be found the list of sales advertised by Sheriff Hare. The list is not an unusually large one; but, inasmuch as it indicates, in no small degree, the financial pressure of the times, it is large enough. As these sales are of interest to a large class in the community, we direct public attention to the list of properties advertised.

Fourth Ward Suggestions.

The Republicans of the Fourth ward met yesterday and suggested the following candidates for nomination to-day:

Select Council—unexpired term—William A. Herron. Select Council—new term—Henry Darlington.

Common Council—M. W. Thompson.

School Directors—Dr. T. W. Shaw and M. Whitmore.

Alderman—J. Donaldson.

New Schedule on the Connellsville Railroad.

The patrons of the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad will find a new schedule for passenger trains, in another column. The usual facilities are continued for through passengers, the change affecting more particularly those residing along the line of the road. The new arrangement goes into effect on Sunday, and those who travel on the local trains will do well to make a note of the changes.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax.

The ex-Vice President of the United States, Hon. Schuyler Colfax, will deliver his admirable lecture on the "Life and Character of Abraham Lincoln" in the Presbyterian Church at Mt. Pleasant, Westmoreland county, this evening. Readers of the COMMERCIAL in that vicinity have been informed of the high character of the lecture, and will need no urging to attend. On Monday evening Mr. Colfax will speak on the same subject in Washington, Pa.

Reading for Sunday.

To all who may need reading for Sunday, the recommendation may be made here, go to Gildenfenny & Hess, No. 45 Fifth avenue. They send to this office a bundle embracing everything worth having in the shape of illustrated and literary papers, and all the magazines in season. Their stock of notions, stationery, albums, pocketbooks, stereoscopes and views, games, etc., is fully up to the demands of the time, and the firm sell at very fair prices.

Another Church Dedicated.

The new Baptist church at Rochester, Pennsylvania, was formally dedicated on Thursday last. Sermons were delivered by Rev. Dr. Henry Lorimer, of Pittsburgh, and Rev. Dr. Johnson, D.D., of Pittsburgh. Both sermons were excellent. The following ministers participated in the exercises: B. F. Woodburn and J. S. Hogeboom, of Allegheny City; J. R. Kramer, of Elizabeth; J. B. Craig, Pittsburgh; T. J. Knapp, Sewickley; J. A. Snodgrass, pastor of the church, and J. B. Breckenridge, D.D. (Lutheran), of Rochester. The following clergymen were also present: C. H. Johnson, New Brighton; John Davis, Vanport; M. B. Sloan, T. J. Hodgson (Methodist); — Craft, of New Castle, and Mr. Miller, of Bridgewater.

The attendance at the large evening services, and the whole indebtedness was provided for. The cost of the building, which is a frame, forty by sixty, and lot, was $9,000. It is a model of beauty, comfort and completeness. It is heated by a furnace and lighted with gas on a new plan. The pulpit, chairs, organ, carpet and seats are of beautiful pattern, while the frescoing more particularly those residing along the line of the road. The new arrangement goes into effect on Sunday, and those who travel on the local trains will do well to make a note of the changes.

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PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS

Pittsburgh Opera House.

But two more representations of the gorgeous "Sea of Ice." At the matinee there will be a crowded house of those who have been unable to devote an evening to the spectacle. Saturday night many who have seen this popular drama once will be unable to resist the temptation of seeing its last representation. Monday evening the beautiful Mrs. Rousby begins her engagement—one of the pleasantest announcements we have made this season.

Fifth Avenue Theater.

We have already spoken in the most favorable terms of Haverly's minstrels, now performing at the Fifth Avenue Theater, and have nothing new to add. Their performance is admirable from first to last, and gives the most perfect satisfaction. They were favored, last evening, with a large crowd, and when the curtain fell on the last scene every one present left sorry that there was not "more of the same sort." The company close their stay with two performances to-day—matinee and evening. Again we say, do not fail to hear the Haverly minstrels.

Library Hall—Lotta.

The engagement of Lotta, the inimitable, at Library Hall next week, bids fair to be one of the notable events of the season. She will produce her new play, entitled "Zip," in which she is said to be specially good. The seats for the Lotta nights are now on sale at Hale's music store, 103 Smithfield street.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The matinee at this theater begins at 2:30 this afternoon. In the evening a bill of extra length and interest may be expected.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Financial Reports—Proposition to Erect an Independent Body.

The Board of Health held a regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon, President Slagle in the chair.

The Chair, from the Finance Committee, reported that the Board had been allowed an appropriation of $18,000 for 1875.

Dr. McCandless moved that the contract for the erection of the temporary hospital building be let to Mr. M. F. Kimball.

After some discussion, the motion was withdrawn until the Hospital Committee had reported.

The Health Officer presented the annual report of the Treasurer, Mr. Wm. B. Hays, for 1874, showing:

Balance on hand, February 1, 1874	$ 187 43
Receipts to February 1, 1875	12,023 23
	$12,215 71
Expenditures	11,681 05
Balance	$ 534 66

The report was accepted and referred to the Finance Committee for audit.

Officer Gray also reported a monthly statement of receipts and expenditures of the office showing a total as follows:

RECEIPTS.

From permits	$1,533 50
From fines &c.	650 50
Total	$2,184 00
Expended at office	155 72
Balance paid to Treasurer	$2,028 28

The report was accepted and referred.

Dr. Asdale presented the following:

Resolved, that a special committee of three, of whom the president of this Board shall be one, be appointed to act in conjunction with the solicitor of the Board, whose duty it shall be to prepare the draft of an act of assembly, which, when acted upon and adopted by the Board shall establish the Board of Health of the city a body independent of councils; also extend the jurisdiction and authority of the Board of Health so that it may best subserve the interests and welfare of the public. Also

Resolved, That the Secretary is hereby authorized to advertise in conformity with provisions of law, the intention of the Board of Health to apply to the Legislature for a special act.

The question was divided and the first resolution was adopted.

The other resolution was laid over until the committee shall have reported. The chair appointed Messrs. Asdale and Graham on the committee.

After some discussion the Board adjourned.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

TO KEEP warm—Keep the furnace cooled.

THE tramps in the Allegheny lock-up last night numbered sixty-five.

PRIMARY elections will be held in a number of wards this afternoon.

MANY frozen limbs are seen now-a-days, but they belong chiefly to the trees.

WHO needs anybody be hungry when there's so much "snap" in the weather?

OUR reporter picked up an item last night rather unexpectedly. It was himself.

THIS cold wave has assumed the proportions of a deluge. Hibernicnly speaking, "Wa've had enough iv it."

THE Congressional Committee on Louisiana affairs passed through the city last evening *en route* to the National Capital.

DON'T you remember how you sweat and fumed and groaned last summer when the thermometer marked 100° in the shade? And yet you are not happy now.

THE following addition was made to the COMMERCIAL fund for the relief for the Kansas-Nebraska sufferers: Proceeds of a supper given by the ladies at Glenshaw, Shaler township, $30.

A BOY named E. D. Wolf, aged about sixteen, was arrested on Corson street, South Side, by Officer Russell, for drawing a pistol and threatening to shoot another boy. He was locked up for a hearing.

THE Republicans of the Tenth ward nominated the following ticket: For School Council, Anthony Meyer. For School Director, Robert Ghiles. Inspectors of Election, Robert Ghiles and I. Dripps.

THE Woman's Suffrage Association will meet on Thursday evening next in the Alliance room, corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street, when Miss Matilda Hindman and Mrs. Helen P. Jenkins will deliver addresses.

IT SHOULD be understood that by the decision in the Kitty Roup case the city valuation is reduced about twenty millions of dollars, and this goes far toward explaining the slight increase of taxes for the ensuing year.

WHEN Blobbs is late at the office now, he excuses himself by saying that the frost was so thick on the car windows that he couldn't tell what time it was. Furthermore, that he spent an hour thawing out his toothbrush.

EDWARD GRINDER is charged before Alderman Bonley, of the twenty-fourth ward, with stealing clothing from the clothesline of Mr. Robert Barrett. These depredations have been going on for some time, and Mr. Barrett now thinks he has discovered the depredator.

THE *Methodist Recorder* of this city has a fund for the relief of the sufferers in Kansas and Nebraska. The receipts of money to date aggregate $165 50, of which $157 81 have been forwarded, leaving a balance on hand of $7 69. Contributions also forwarded eight boxes and one package of clothing, boots and shoes, etc., to the sufferers in Kansas.

THE Harrisburg papers speak in very complimentary terms of the address of Mrs. A. Hill, of this city, delivered before the Legislature on Wednesday evening, in opposition to the repeal of the Local Option law. The *Telegraph* says: "The speaker evinced a profound knowledge of her subject, and proved herself a thorough worker in the temperance cause. Her eloquence was at times greeted with rapturous applause."

IN THE Sixth ward, this afternoon, between the hours of three and seven o'clock, the Republican primary election will take place. There is a warm contest on the Administration ticket. The candidates are Daniel F. Sherry, now assistant clerk in the City Controller's office, and Alderman Thomas, who resigns the position he now holds, to accept the purpose of running for the said term. Mr. Sherry is every way competent to fill the position, and his friends are making an earnest effort in his behalf.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK.

Buffalo.

BUFFALO, February 12.—Cattle—Receipts 740 head; market for the week very dull; nothing sold to-day; fresh arrivals were through consignments.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 800 head; total for the week 16,200 head. Market slow at yesterday's prices.

Hogs—Receipts 3,200 head; total for the week 11,800 head. Market moderately active; Yorkers $6 80@7 05; heavy hogs $7 25@7 40.

Albany.

ALBANY, February 12.—Cattle—Receipts 325 cars, against 231 cars last week. Market dull; Illinois, a shade lower; extra $7.00@7 25; common Texas $4 50; prime $5 75.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 76 cars, against 66 cars last week. Fair trade at yesterday's prices for common and good stock; a shade advance for medium common to fair sheep $5 @6@6 50; choice to good $6 @6@7 00; extra to prime $7 12½@8 00.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 12.—Hogs—Receipts 2,831 head. Market opened dull but closed more active and firm; common $3 25@3 50; fair to good butchers' $6 90@7 50; choice $7 35@7 60; nearly all sold. Shipments 398 head.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

CINCINNATI, February 12—River 13 feet and falling. Weather cloudy and cold.

EVANSVILLE, February 12.—Light snow during the night; cleared up before daylight; morning mild and pleasant. River falling 0.6 foot, with 14 2-10 feet on gauge. Wind from south till 4 P. M.; now from west, drawing to north. No business. Ice side of Yew Street, 92.38-100 feet; distance from Florence Lee will leave for Eastport to-morrow if the weather continues mild.

LOUISVILLE, February 12.—Weather cloudy and pleasant. River falling; 8 feet in canal. Ice floating heavily. Navigation still suspended.

NASHVILLE, February 12.—River still falling; 10 feet 7 inches on the shoals. Weather clear and cold. Arrived—Arch. P. Green, Upper Cumberland. Departed—Burkesville, Smithland.

CAIRO, February 12.—Arrived—Falls Pilot, Ohio river. Departed—Falls Pilot, Memphis. River 21 feet 5 inches and falling. Weather clear and pleasant; mercury 44.

Testimonial.

PITTSBURGH, August 7, 1872

Epping Carpenter & Co.:

Replying to your favor of July 31st, would say that the Keystone steam pump now in use at our works has always worked to our entire satisfaction. We consider it a good pump.

PARK, BRO. & CO.

Black Diamond Steel Works.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,

for all diseases of children, such as teething, wind colic, is a reliable remedy. It not only relieves the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity and gives tone and energy to the whole system; gives rest to the mother and health to the child.

The most reasonable

prices for the best goods and the best fits at R. Tiegel's merchant tailoring establishment, No. 53 Smithfield street.

Time is Money,

but health is happiness. If you have a bad cold or cough use Dr. Ball's Cough Syrup, it will cure you. Price, 25 cents.

Artistic Fits

are a specialty with R. Tiegel, No. 53 Smithfield street.

"Book-keeping Simplified."

The whole system in a few pages, complete instruction. Cloth, red edges, $1 00. Sent postpaid. Circulars sent.

D. B. WAGGENER & CO.,

424 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

Publishers, also, "Waggener's Trial-Balance Book." ws

A Superb Stock

of cloths, cassimeres and vestings await the order of customers at R. Tiegel's, No. 53 Smithfield street.

The Fourteenth Ward

Citizens' Primary Meeting will be held in the Soho Schoolhouse this (Saturday) afternoon, from four to seven o'clock.

Get Your Suit

from R. Tiegel, merchant tailor, No. 53 Smithfield street.

The Remington S. M. Co.

is the only company that increased at all on machines sold in America during 1873. The increase on sales was eighty-five per cent. over 1872. Again, they were the only company that increased at all in 1874, the increase being ninety per cent. over 1873. These facts speak for themselves. The Remingtons manufacture the best "arms" and best Sewing Machines in the world.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Adjourned Meeting of Common Council—Final Passage of the Appropriation Ordinance, &c.

The Common branch of Allegheny Councils held an adjourned meeting last evening.

APPROPRIATION ORDINANCE.

The Chair stated that the meeting was held for the purpose of considering the appropriation ordinance for 1875, passed in Select Council February 11th.

The ordinance was read a third time, and the yeas and nays being called on its final passage, resulted—yeas; 16; nays, none.

So the ordinance passed finally.

ORDINANCE TO BORROW MONEY.

Mr. Cooke called up an ordinance authorizing the Treasurer to borrow $30,000, to meet the current expenses of the city, passed in Select Council February 11th. Passed finally.

SEWER BONDS ORDINANCE.

An ordinance for the issue of sewer bonds, passed in Select Council, February 11th, was called up and passed finally. The ordinance authorizes the Controller to issue registered or coupon bonds to an amount not exceeding $40 000. Adjourned.

Kidneys and Urinary Organs.

When we take into consideration the functions the kidneys have to perform in preserving the balance between the different digesting organs, and eliminating superfluous, unhealthy and poisonous matters from the system through the urinary secretions, we are not surprised at the great frequency of their affection and the difficulty in the treatment of these troublesome diseases.

The least quantity of poisonous matters that are eliminated through these secretions in a state of health, if retained in the system but for a few days, would be fraught with the greatest danger to life and economy.

And when these organs themselves become diseased from whatever cause the danger is very greatly enhanced.

The various forms of the Gravel, the Gout, Bright's Disease, Nephritis, Diabetes, Cystitis, and other painful diseases peculiar to the Renal system should prompt the physician to use every means possible to discover the true cause of suffering, that the remedy may be applied at once.

Children and even infants are frequently liable to unnatural secretions of urine, and painful affections in voiding it, which is often overlooked or passed unnoticed because of the inability of the little sufferer to make known the seat or location of the excruciating pain, which is another reason that secretion ought to be carefully examined in every disease.

The following is the number of patients who were treated by eminent physicians for a long time without benefit, because of mistaken diagnosis, and who are now enjoying health in a very short time after the real cause of the disease was made known by an examination of the urine.

In this manner have been detected many mistakes for want of more scientific knowledge of Urine-Pathology, and so promptly are these painful and distressing maladies relieved when the real cause is detected and the appropriate remedy administered, that we are fully astonished so little attention is paid to that direction.

Let not any fastidious or squeamish notions deter you from making application to us for relief.

The most of cases may be cured by a single course of medicine.

For the benefit of those living at a distance, laboring under Chronic Affections, and unable to attend in person, we would say: by sending a vial of *urine* for examination, the necessary medicines can be sent them by express.

L. OLDSHUE, M.D.,
T. L. OLDSHUE, M.D.,
J. W. OLDSHUE, M.D.

Address DRS. OLDSHUE,
No. 152 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa. d&*

The Remington

is a great improvement over the Singer machine, in that it does not make a noise, nor rolling cams to run heavy. We advise our readers to be sure to examine the Remington before purchasing. No city canvassers employed at the Remington office, No. 10 Sixth street, Pittsburgh.

Indisputable Evidence.

ST. ELMO, ILL., July 8, 1874.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.:—I wish to add my testimony to the wonderful curative properties of your Alt. Ext., or Golden Medical Discovery. I have been troubled with this medicine since I first used it. I was badly afflicted with dyspepsia, liver deranged and an almost perfect prostration of the nervous system. So rapid and complete did the Discovery effect a perfect cure that it seemed more like magic. I have never had a doctor in the house since we first began the use of your Pellets and Discovery. I have warmly recommended the use of these medicines in several severe and complicated cases arising from, as I thought, an impure state of the blood, and in no case have they failed to more than accomplish all they are claimed to. I will only mention one as remarkable, (though I could give you dozens). Henry Koster, furniture dealer, of this place, who was one of the most pitiful objects ever seen, his face swollen out of shape, scales and eruptions without number, body the same, which was completely covered with blotches and scales. Noticing that he took seemed to effect in a particular, I finally induced him to try a few bottles of the Golden Medical Discovery, with daily use of the Pellets, assuring him it would surely cure him. He commenced its use some six weeks since, taking two pellets each night for a week, then one each night, and the Discovery as directed. The result is, to-day his skin is perfectly smooth, and the eruptions are gone. He has taken some seven or eight bottles in all, and considers himself cured. This case had baffled the skill of our best physicians. Messrs. Dunsford & Co., druggists, of this place, are selling largely of your medicines, and the demand steadily increases, and they give perfect satisfaction in every case.

Respectfully, W. H. CHAMPLIN,
TURTHAS* Agt. Am. Exp. Co.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Consumptives, Take Notice.

Every moment of delay makes your cure more hopeless, as much depends on the judicious choice of a remedy. The amount of testimonials in favor of Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, as a cure for consumption, far exceeds all that is brought to support the pretensions of any other medicine. See his Almanac, containing the certificates of many persons of the highest respectability, who have been restored to health, after being pronounced incurable by physicians of acknowledged ability. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup alone has cured many who will call and show; but the cure is often promoted by the simultaneous use of two other medicines which Schenck provides for the purpose. These additional remedies are Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills. The combined use of these medicines, according to directions, Dr. Schenck certifies that most any case of Consumption may be cured.

Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

Have You a Cough?

HAVE YOU A COLD?

If so, use "SYRUP TAR WILD CHERRY and HOARHOUND," prepared by McCLARR & McKENNAN, and a cure is sure to follow. For all affections of the Throat and Lungs this remedy has no equal. The great medical evidence of this assertion is the fact of several imitations of the same name having been put on the market in this city, with which to defraud the public and rob us of our well earned reputation. We have a determination to protect those of our article, but place it before the public solely on its merits. It is pleasant to take, and can be given with perfect safety to the youngest child, as it will cure a cough quicker than any other remedy known. Ask for McCLARRAN & McKENNAN'S and take no other. Sold corner Smithfield street and Fifth avenue, and at 67 Fifth avenue; also at 85 Market street.

Cranberries

are not only used as a table diet, but it is an established fact that the extract of cranberries and hemp combined by Dr. J. P. Miller, 327 Spruce street, Philadelphia, permanently cures dyspeptic, nervous or sick headache, and is an absolute specific for neuralgia and nervousness.

Prepared in pills at 50 cents a box. Sent by mail. TuThS

DIED:

NAGLE—On Friday morning, February 12, 1875, at 10 o'clock, JOHANNA NAGLE, aged sixteen years and four months.

The funeral will take place TO-DAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

KING—On Friday morning, February 12th, at 7 o'clock, DAVID C. KING, in the seventieth year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, in Union township, on SUNDAY, the 14th inst., at 2 P. M. Carriages will leave W. S. Jackson's Stables, Allegheny, at 1 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

THOMPSON—On Thursday, 11th inst., at 9:55 P. M., GEORGE, FANETT, only child of Samuel A. and Sarah A. Thompson, aged four years, two months and twenty days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, Lawn street, Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh, THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

STEWART—On Wednesday evening, February 10th, 1875, JAMES STEWART, in the seventy-first year of his age.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, corner of Third street and Broadway, Wellsville, Ohio, on MONDAY, February 15th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America.
ASSETS, $4,686,812 96.
Ins. Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth Ave.

STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD LINE—THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICA ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS, between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor.

Sailing Every Wednesday and Saturday.
THE GREAT FLEET OF 1874,
SCOTIA, RUSSIA, BOTHNIA, SCYTHIA, CUBA, ALGERIA, ABYSSINIA, JAVA
CHINA, CALABRIA.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
CABIN—$80, $100, $130, Gold. Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates.
STEERAGE rates unsettled. Passengers will more than serve their interest by booking at my office.
Passengers also booked to and from Hamburg, Bremen, Havre, Paris, at low rates.
DRAFTS issued at Lowest Rates.
For Cabin or Steerage Passage apply to
JOHN J. McCORMICK, Agent,
Smithfield street and Fourth avenue.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.
ELLSLER & GOTTHOLD.. Lessees and Managers.

CHARLOTTE THOMPSON,

THIS SATURDAY MATINEE AND EVENING, as OGARITA, in the

Sea of Ice!

MONDAY EVENING, February 15th,

MRS. ROUSBY.

As the LADY ELIZABETH in "'TWIXT AXE AND CROWN."

LIBRARY HALL.
HENRY E. ABBEY.....Manager.

First appearance in five years of the Peerless

LOTTA,

Supported by the Favorite Comedian,
Mr. E. A. LOCKE,
And a SUPERIOR DRAMATIC COMPANY.
MONDAY, February 15, 1875, Fred. Marsden's successful drama,

ZIP; Or, The Point Lynde Light.

SIX NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE ONLY.
Reserved Seats for sale on and after Wednesday, February 10, 9 A. M., at Hale's Music Store.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATER.

Four Nights and Saturday Matinee,
Commencing WEDNESDAY, February 10,

HAVERLY'S MINSTRELS!

Complete in All Departments.
THIRTY IN NUMBER.
INTRODUCING THE
Latest Ethiopian Novelties of the Day!
USUAL SCALE OF PRICES.
Reserved Seats now on sale at Box Office.

Trimble's Varieties Theater,

R. GARDNER & TRIMBLE, Lessees and Managers.
H. W. WILLIAMS.....Stage Manager.

LADIES' MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.30.

Ed. Murray, Alice Ross, Annie Braddon, Barney Reynolds, Lizzie Shelton, Mons. and Mad. D'Omer, &c., &c.

MONDAY—New Stars.

FRANKLIN HOUSE BOWLING HALL,

73 and 75 FIFTH AVENUE.

In this establishment, Pittsburgh can boast of having one of the Finest and Most Complete places for Bowling Entertainment in the world.

W. H. STROUP, Proprietor.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

Abstract of Properties to be Sold by John H. Hare, Esq., Sheriff, on Monday, March 1st, 1875, at 10 o'Clock A. M., at the Court House, City of Pittsburgh.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

Five hundred dollars of the price or sum at which the property shall be struck off, shall be paid to the Sheriff at the time of sale, or by Friday, March 5, 1875, at ten o'clock A. M., unless the purchaser money shall be less than that sum, in which case only the purchase money shall be paid; otherwise the property will again, on Friday, March 5, 1875, at ten o'clock A. M., at the same place, be put up and sold at the expense and risk of the person to whom it was struck off, who, in the case of any deficiency in such resale, shall make good the same; in case of the sale being for a very large amount, will demand that ten per cent. of the purchase money be paid in addition to the $500.

N. B.—For the benefit of our unprofessional readers, who do not understand the meaning of the letters and figures following the defendant's name, we make the following

EXPLANATION.

C. P. No. 1, Court of Common Pleas No. 1 indicates the Court of which the writ of execution was issued under which the sale is made; V. E., or Vend. Ex., Venditioni Exponas; L. F., or Lev. Fa., Levari Facias; F. F. or Fi. Fa., Fieri Facias, show the kind of writs; a Levari Facias is the writ or sale upon a mortgage, mechanics' lein, or a municipal lein; Venditioni, or Fieri Facias upon an ordinary debt, or for ground rent; 5 M., 75, means No. 5 of March Term, 1875, the number and term of the docket entry, the following figures show the amount of the debt, and the name following is the name of the attorney issuing the writ:

MORTON HUNTER.

C. P. No. 1, L. F., 5 M., 75. $2,647 31.

LAZEAR.

Lot of ground fronting about 41 feet on public road, Eleventh ward, Allegheny, and bounded by lands of R. Campbell, T. H. Hartley and M. Faulk, having thereon erected a two story frame dwelling, &c.

CHARLES GOETTMAN.

C. P. No. 1, L. F., 34 M., 75. $11,157 50.

TODD.

Lot fronting about 140 feet on the Butler turnpike, Allegheny city, and running back along land of Allegheny Water Works, about 165 feet, and having thereon erected three brick and frame buildings, and a frame house. See Deed Book, vol. 163, page 488.

JOHN STAUDT, DECEASED, IN THE HANDS OF ADAM STAUDT, ADMINISTRATOR, WITH NOTICE TO GEORGE, JOSEPH, WILLIAM AND EMANUEL STAUDT, MINOR CHILDREN OF SAID DECEDENT, OF WHOM THE ESTATE ANNIE YOST IS GUARDIAN.

C. P. No. 1, V. E., 35 M., 75. $747 74.

BRUCE & NEGLEY.

Lot fronting 24 feet on north side of Locust street, 72 feet west from Miltenberger street, Pittsburgh, and running back 50 feet, on which is erected a one-story frame dwelling. See Deed Book, vol. 168, page 271.

A. C. FENTZ.

C. P. No. 1, V. E., 36 M., 75. $108.

BRUCE & NEGLEY.

Lots Nos. 55 and 56 in J. R. Mellon's plan of Hiland avenue, fronting each 25 feet on north side of Broadway, Nineteenth ward, Pittsburgh, and running back 124 feet to an alley, and having thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling. See Plan Book, vol. 3, page 165.

J. N. M'KINNEY, WITH NOTICE TO C. S. DETTERM, M. D., ASSIGNEE.

C. P. No. 1, L. F., 37 M., 75. $6,052 50.

MILLER & M'BRIDE.

Lot fronting 46½ feet on south side of Ohio avenue, 92 feet east from Chartiers street, Fifth ward, Allegheny City, and running back 138 feet to an alley, and having thereon erected a two-story brick dwelling and frame stable. See Deed Book, vol. 248, pages 96, 97 and 99.

JACOB BOWERS.

C. P. No. 1, L. F., 41 M., 75. $244 16.

MOORE & DAVIS.

A one and two-story brick house and lot, or curtilage, appurtenant thereto, fronting 41 feet on the Washington pike, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh, and running back 57 feet.

THOS. B. GEYER.

C. P. No. 1, F. F., 49 M., 75. $2,500.

GEYER.

Lot fronting 14½ feet on east side of Federal street, Fourth ward, city of Allegheny, and running back along South Canal street 100 feet to Race alley, and having thereon erected a three-story brick house, with one-story brick building. See Deed Book, vol. 178, page 466.

JOSEPH HANEN, WITH NOTICE TO TERRE TENANTS.

C. P. No. 1, L. F., 82 M., 75. $1,596.

BREDIN.

Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, 7 and 8 in Joseph Hanen's sub-division of lots Nos. 211 and 212 in Warden & Alexander's plan of Temperanceville, fronting each 25 feet on Washington street, and running back 90 feet to Wiley's alley. No. 5 in said plan, fronting 34 feet on Washington street and running back to White's alley, and having thereon erected a frame dwelling; lots Nos. 9, 10, 11 and 12 in said plan, fronting each 22½ feet on High street, and running back 90 feet to Short alley; lots Nos. 13 and 14 in said plan, fronting each 22½ feet on White's alley and running back 90 feet to an alley. See Deed Book, vol. 173, page 193.

JOHN S. M'CALL.

C. P. No. 1, F. F., 91 M., 75. $2,500.

GILL.

Piece of land situate in Wilkins township, bounded by the Pittsburgh and Greensburg turnpike road and running back and Robert Stewart and Eli Meyers; containing 11 acres, 23 perches.

2d.

Piece of land bounded by above described piece, Pittsburgh and Greensburg turnpike road and land of Eli Meyers, containing 5 acres.

3d.

Piece of land bounded by said turnpike road and land of Eli Meyers and Wm. Powell, containing 5 acres.

EDWARD DITHRIDGE, DECEASED, IN THE HANDS OF E. DITHRIDGE, J. M. BRUSH AND GEO. REIS, EXECUTORS.

C. P. No. 1, L. F., 133 M., 75. $1,970 30.

MELLON.

Lot fronting 20 feet on north side of Pennsylvania avenue, Ninth ward, and running back 200 feet, more or less, to Caldwell street; together with the buildings thereon erected. See Deed Book, vol. 16, page 329.

JOHN G. FULLMER AND KATES. FULLMER, WITH NOTICE TO TERRE TENANTS.

C. P. No. 1, L. F. 149 M., 75. $1,578 57.

KIRKER.

Lots Nos. 207, 208, 211 and 212 in McLain and Maples' plan of Allentown, fronting 50 feet on north side of Washington street, and running back along Maple avenue, about 320 feet to South street and having thereon erected ½ of a large double frame dwelling. See Plan Book, vol. 3, page 522 and 523.

E. W. GWINNER.

C. P. No. 1, V. E. 188 M., 75. $496 52.

EMERY.

Lots Nos. 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181 and 182 in Edward McGinniss' plan of lots in Chartiers township, at Nimick Station, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad. See Deed Book, vol. 307, page 230.

JOHN D. HOERR.

C. P. No. 1, F. F., 193 M., 75. $767 81.

FRIEND.

Lot fronting 16 feet on west side of Forty-three and One-half street, Pittsburgh, and running back about 55½ feet, and having thereon erected a two story brick house. Seed Deed Book, vol. 289, page 353.

2d.

Lot No. 3 in plan of R. S. Sill et al., fronting 24 feet on Evergreen Hamlet road, Shaler township, and running back 120 feet to Sill avenue.

GILLS S. BATES.

C. P. No. 1, V. E. 194 M., 75. $1,006 15.

FRIEND.

Lot No. 70 in plan of Braddock's Field, fronting 20 feet on Dumas street, and running back along Maple street 120 feet to Penn street.

2d.

Lot No. 100 in said plan, fronting 20 feet on Penn street, and running back along Maple street 110 feet to an alley.

3d.

Part of lot No. 39 in Alvin Wilkins' plan, fronting 40 feet on Charlotte street, Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh, and running back 200 feet to Atwood street.

4th.

Piece of land beginning at center of Wilkinsburg and Braddocksfields public road and land of F. C. King, Wilkins township, containing 3 acres, 114 3-10 perches, and having thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling.

5th.

Lot fronting 50 feet on Forty second street, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, and running back along Jordan's lane 130 feet to Garber's lane, and having thereon erected two two-story frame dwellings.

6th.

Lot fronting 103½ feet on Forty-third street, Pittsburgh, and running back along property of Fred Stiehl about 130 feet to Forty-second street, and having thereon erected a two-story brick dwelling and a two-story frame dwelling.

7th.

Lots Nos. 73, 74 and 75 in W. B. Foster's plan of Lawrenceville, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, on which is erected a two-story brick dwelling and frame stable.

8th.

Lots Nos. 133 and 134 in plan of James W. Oliver, fronting each 20 feet on Talbot street, borough of Braddocks, and running back 110 feet to an alley.

GEORGE KETTERLE.

C. P. No. 1, V. E., 208 M., 75. $54 50.

J. H. KERR.

Lot No. 58 in Voegtley's plan, fronting 22 feet on Center avenue, Seventh ward, Allegheny City, and running back 80 feet. See Deed Book, vol. 232, page 455.

W. J. TOMER.

C. P. No. 1, V. E., 214 M., 75. $153 75.

PETTY.

Lot No. 26 in partition of estate of John Aiden, deceased, fronting 59.76 feet on Center street, Pittsburgh, and running back about 126 feet to an alley. See Deed Book, vol. 299, page 292.

2d.

Lot No. 1 in Orchard addition to East Liberty, fronting 34 feet on Shakespeare street, and running back along Landwehr street, 100 feet to an alley. See Deed Book, vol. 287, page 622.

3d.

Lots Nos. 84 and 85 in Barbara Negley's plan, fronting together about 51 feet on Penn avenue, and running back 145 feet to Center street. See Deed Book, vol. 274, page 2.

A. J. M'LAUGHLIN.

C. P. No. 1, F. F., 251 M., 75. $57 17.

FULTON.

Lot fronting 33 feet on Talbot street, Braddock's field, and running back along a 20 feet alley, 100 feet. See Mortgage Book, vol. 78, page 335; and having thereon erected a two-story frame house, outbuildings, &c.

JOB BERDEN.

C. P. No. 1, L. F., 255 M., 75. $349 14.

MONRO.

Lot fronting 24 feet on north side of Wharton street, 125½